





News Analysis

# Arab Feud Snags Peace Planning

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Oct. 3 (WP)—On a cold damp night last winter, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat stroked a pistol on the table before him and glared at an interviewer.

"No Arab regime, including the Syrian, will be allowed to meddle in our affairs, whether in Lebanon or elsewhere," he said. "The lesson we have learned in the past 20 years is never to trust anyone, even in the Arab world, unconditionally."

At the time, it was hard to understand his mistrust of the Syrians. The Damascus regime of President Hafez al-Assad had supported and befriended the Palestinians, and Syria's first small-scale involvement in the Lebanese civil war was to assist beleaguered Palestinian forces against rightist Christian attackers.

But even then, the Palestinian leadership was deeply suspicious of Syrian intentions. Outraged by Egypt's signature of the second Sinai disengagement agree-

ment with Israel a few months before and nervous about Syria's rapprochement with the hated King Hussein of Jordan, the Palestinians feared they would be sacrificed to the desire of their erstwhile patrons to work out a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

## Egyptians Protest

Now things seem to be working out exactly as the Palestinians feared it would. Syria is on the march again, driving the Palestinians out of their remaining strongholds in the Lebanese mountains. The Egyptians, as they have for months, are fuming and protesting, proclaiming themselves the true friends of the Palestinian resistance, but doing little.

Israel and Syria are cooperating in cross-border family visits on the Golan Heights, where last spring Mr. Assad renewed the mandate of the UN peacekeeping forces without demanding any Israeli concessions in return. And the Americans, in a move that few diplomats here believe to be

coincidental, are suddenly saying that the time has come for progress toward an overall Middle East agreement.

All this may not be as clear-cut as it seems to the Palestinians, but a pattern has emerged in which the nations concerned with a Middle East settlement are trying to seize the opportunity presented to them by the battering that the Palestinians have taken in Lebanon. The major obstacle to movement now, it is argued here, is no longer the Palestinians, shorn of much of their military and political power, but the feud between Syria and Egypt.

## Economic Development

Arab and Western analysts in several Middle East capitals have been suggesting for some time that Egypt and Syria, weary of fighting on behalf of the Palestinians and eager to concentrate on economic development with U.S. aid, would welcome a weakening of the Palestinians so they would be forced to go along with a settlement.

In this view, the Palestinians would have to settle for a rump state, consisting perhaps of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Israel has opposed the creation of an independent Palestine, arguing that it would become a radical state armed by Iraq and Libya for forays against Israel.

Some informed Egyptians, however, are now saying that the lesson of Lebanon is that this fear is groundless. "If there is one thing we have learned," a Foreign Ministry source said, "it is that Syria is not going to accept any radical extremist state on her Western flank. If we can see that, the Israelis should too."

Thus the question that puzzles diplomatic analysts here is why, if Egypt and Syria want to go to the same place, they are marching in different directions. This question was reportedly put to both Cairo and Damascus by Saudi and Kuwaiti diplomats who were trying to mediate between the two, arguing that their feud was preventing them from presenting a united front for negotiations against the Israelis.

## New Verbal Attack

But the split seemed as far from healing as ever last week when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat responded to Syria's latest military moves with a sharp new verbal attack.

He called the military moves a "black stain on the history of all the Arabs."

There are varying opinions about why Mr. Sadat continues, so vehemently and at such length, to denounce Mr. Assad and to seek to portray himself as the upholder of the Palestinian cause. Palestinian officials, who remember the Sinai agreement, give short shrift to the notion that Mr. Sadat's position is based on any genuine, principled concern for the Palestinians that would override what Mr. Sadat perceived to be his own or Egypt's best interests.

A commonly held view is that the Egyptians are simply unwilling to share regional power or influence with their traditional rivals in Damascus.

"Since Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Egyptians had no challenger in the Arab world," a Western analyst said. "Now it's as if Washington suddenly found a Canadian influence dominant in Central America. They don't like it."

## Sinai Agreement

It would be erroneous, however, to lay the blame for the Cairo-Damascus dispute entirely at the feet of the Egyptians. The fact that Mr. Sadat has sought to separate himself from the Syrian moves and to appear as the true friend of the Palestinians.

But there are signs that in fact the Saudis and the Kuwaitis would not be averse to a comprehensive settlement under certain conditions and would continue to support Egypt if Mr. Sadat went ahead. Perhaps the best evidence for this is the Saudi decision to supply oil to Syria after the Iraqis cut off the vital flow.



WOMAN WITH WEAPON—A woman member of a Palestinian guerrilla unit carrying an anti-tank rocket and launcher during fighting against Syrian forces in the mountain town of Bhamdoun, Lebanon, east of Beirut.

# Fighting in Lebanon Slackens As Efforts for Peace Intensify

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and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

The texts were understood to have been leaked to the newspaper by Palestinian officials who reportedly received copies of them. However, officials of the Soviet Embassy in Beirut refused to comment on them or confirm their accuracy.

## 'The Syrian Role'

According to al-Saif, the Soviet message to Mr. Assad accused Syria of fanning Lebanon's strife and said, in part:

"Our position on the events in Lebanon and on the Syrian role there is known to the Syrian leadership and has not changed. We wish to reaffirm that the

continuation of the conflict and the persisting and growing interference by Syria in support of the Lebanese right do not conform at all with the interests of the Lebanese, the Palestinians or Syria itself."

The idea of a French-Egyptian peace-keeping force first came to light following talks between Mr. Sarkis and Soviet chargé Vladimir Saltsan Friday. Sources close to Mr. Sarkis said at the time that Mr. Saltsan had mentioned the idea as part of a Soviet proposal for a Lebanese settlement. However, Soviet diplomatic sources later denied that Mr. Saltsan had made any specific proposals beyond "stressing the Soviet Union's desire for a peaceful political settlement."

# 3d World Aides at IMF Talks Drop Bid on Debt Moratorium

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Robert McNamara, president of the bank, elaborated once again on the "bleak" condition of the world's poor. He said a test of the richer countries' willingness to help solve the poverty problem lay in their forthcoming decisions on increasing the bank's ability to lend, on both hard and soft terms.

The two speeches illustrated the conflicting pulls on the finance ministers gathered here. Mr. McNamara emphasized an expanded flow of funds to the poor of the world, in particular through the World Bank and its easy-loan subsidiary, the International Development Association. A new round of replenishment of IDA funds from the industrial and oil-exporting countries is now under negotiation.

In addition, Mr. McNamara urged early attention to another increase in the bank's capital, which makes possible its borrowing in world money markets. Without a capital increase, he said, the bank's lending to the less developed countries will soon level off and then decline.

The United States has been the chief roadblock in expanding the bank's activities. Congress had delayed, and on one occasion reduced, agreed contributions to the IDA. Treasury Secretary William Simon was the prime mover in slowing, earlier this year, the expansion of the bank's capital and its ordinary lending activities.

Mr. Witteveen's speech was close to the U.S. view. He again said that renewed inflation was the

main obstacle to a reduction of unemployment. Of the international payments situation, he said:

"The time has come to lay more stress on the adjustment of external positions and less emphasis on the mere financing of deficits. Additional urgency is lent to this need by the buildup of short and medium-term debt resulting from the financing of recent years. This is beginning to affect the credit-worthiness of some borrowers."

## Other Borrowers

In addition to poorer countries, such industrial countries as Britain, Italy and France have borrowed massive sums since 1974 to cover their payments deficits. Mr. McNamara said that the richer countries must do more in the way of aid, financed by their taxpayers, for the poorest countries, and through the World Bank and capital markets for the "middle-income" developing countries.

Mr. Witteveen also disclosed that the IMF's auctions of its gold had not been discussed at the meeting of the fund's Interim Committee.

Italy and some other European Economic Community countries had expressed fears that the regular auctions of 780,000 ounces of gold every six weeks, of which three have been held, were depressing the price of gold, which they held in large amounts in their monetary reserves.

# Reprieves in Suit Over Boycotting Won by NAACP

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 3 (AP)—The NAACP and 128 individual defendants have won a double reprieve in efforts to appeal a \$13-million judgment in a lawsuit stemming from a boycott of white merchants.

A federal judge issued a temporary order Friday delaying collection of the judgment, and the AFL-CIO agreed to guarantee the balance of a bond that must be posted under state law before an appeal can be heard.

In the Mississippi Supreme Court, however, Justice William Iyer ruled that he had no legal right to reduce the \$1.66-million appeal bond. The seven-year-old suit was filed by merchants over a boycott by blacks.

At the headquarters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York, a spokesman for the civil rights group said the AFL-CIO had guaranteed the balance of the bond. The spokesman said the NAACP raised \$783,274 in loans and contributions and the labor union agreed to guarantee the \$800,000 balance.

"The collateral was posted with the bonding company" on Friday, the spokesman said.

# 100,000 Blacks Welcome Muzorewa

# Rhodesian Nationalist Ends Exile

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 3 (WP)—Bishop Abel Muzorewa returned to Rhodesia today from 15 months of self-imposed exile to a scene that completely changed African nationalist politics in Rhodesia.

Bishop Muzorewa, president of the militant wing of the African National Council, which split into two rival factions one year ago, made it clear today that he rejects parts of the increasingly controversial proposals by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on black majority rule. Every faction in the divided nationalist movement has now objected to some part of the plan to bring majority rule to Rhodesia within two years.

A highly emotional crowd of at least 100,000 singing, chanting blacks lined the main road to Highfield, one of Salisbury's black townships, to greet the diminutive Methodist bishop in a show of support that made it clear that Bishop Muzorewa is now the frontrunner to gain power as Rhodesia takes the road to majority rule.

The impressive turnout stunned the police and local observers, for the bishop was considered to be at the bottom of a list of three candidates to lead Africans into a new multiracial government.

## Probable Choice

Just 10 days ago, Joshua Nkomo, leader of the internal, moderate branch of the ANC, returned to Rhodesia after four months to a comparatively poor turnout of 1,200. Until today, Mr. Nkomo had been considered the probable choice as Rhodesia's first black prime minister.

Bishop Muzorewa charged angrily today that Mr. Nkomo had been picked for the job by the U.S. government and that Mr. Kissinger's proposals "clearly favored" his rival. "That is the feeling of every African who knows what is going on," he said.

Bishop Muzorewa came back to Salisbury to organize his external wing of the ANC for talks with white officials on an interim government that will write a new constitution and make preparations for transition to black majority rule within two years.

At a news conference in High-



Bishop Abel Muzorewa

field, Bishop Muzorewa said he would not have accepted any part of the Kissinger plan if the British had not stepped in and called a constitutional conference in which white officials and black leaders could resolve their differences.

He said the conference will work on establishing a structure for an interim government—discussing again the blacks do not accept the plan as final.

## Conflicting Positions

This conflicts with the position of the Rhodesian govern-

ment of Prime Minister Smith, which said again last week that it is not willing to go any further than stipulated in the U.S.-British "package deal."

Mr. Muzorewa specifically rejected to three parts of the package:

- White chairmanship of the administrative Council of State
- Whites in the key Ministry of Defense and Justice
- A two-year transition period, which, the bishop said, should be "negotiable."

Bishop Muzorewa, 51, said that he did not object to plan to establish majority rule in the southern African territory but rather he disagreed with "way it has been set up."

## Next Step

In a brief address to the cheering African crowd, Bishop Muzorewa said he could not make political pronouncements on the structure from the Rhodesian government. But the receipt from the crowd made it clear that the bishop's position on the plan is an important factor in deciding the next step on the road to majority rule.

Meanwhile, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs William Schabas and his State Foreign Office Minister Rowlands are scheduled to arrive here tomorrow to discuss the text of the talks and other issues with Rhodesian officials. The British will, in effect, choose the African to take part in the talks, but both blacks and whites will agree by British invitation.

# Ethiopia Political Aide Slain Latest in a Series of Killings

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 3 (WP)—A top political adviser to the ruling Ethiopian Provisional Military Council has been slain, the latest in a series of mysterious assassinations in and around this capital city during the last 10 days.

Ethiopian sources identified the victim as Fikre Merid, a French-educated Marxist who was regarded as the No. 2 figure on the recently formed political bureau, the main civilian advisory group to the Military Council.

The sources said Mr. Fikre was gunned down on one of the city's main boulevards as he was going to meet his wife at a bank late Friday afternoon. At least three shots were heard and a man was seen fleeing from the area.

The recent slayings have put the capital on edge. Last night, soldiers were manning roadblocks around Menelik Palace, where the council has its offices, and cars and buses were being searched for guns.

## Two 'Assassins'

The government confirmed last night that Mr. Fikre had been slain and said that two "assassins" had been captured and an investigation was under way. It was not clear whether the two men apprehended were responsible for Mr. Fikre's death.

Less than an hour after the assassination, the Military Council, apparently still unaware of what had happened, put out a statement saying that "fascists, anarchists and imperialists" were creating disturbances in the city and that "a number of individuals" had been killed or wounded by unknown persons.

The statement linked the killings to the current changeover in Ethiopia's currency—bank notes bearing the likeness of the late Emperor Haile Selassie are being replaced—and said that it was taking the necessary measures to stop the spread of shootings. It called upon the city's 1 million residents to be on the alert against "reactionaries and anarchists" seeking to subvert the country's continuing socialist revolution.

However, most Ethiopians and foreign observers believe Mr. Fikre's slaying was more likely part of the struggle under way between opponents and supporters of the military government.

The regime is thought to have taken the lives of between 60 and 100 persons since the attempted assassination on Sept. 23 of the Military Council's strongman, Maj. Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Ethiopia's military rulers have been attacking publicly the clandestine Ethiopian People's Revolutionary party, which is Marxist in its orientation, as is the government, but wants the army to hand over power immediately to civilian leaders.

The government has also accused the underground party of setting up assassination squads with both the President and Mr. Buts described Mr. Ford as "a great service to the President if he would offer to resign."

In a letter to Mr. Ford, Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., chairman of the House Republican Committee, praised Mr. Buts' ability, saying he is the greatest agricultural secretary in history. Sen. Findley added, "The racial slur which he voiced is so revolting that Secretary Buts would render a great service to the President if he would offer to resign."

The President carefully avoided comment on the controversy yesterday.

A senior White House official said privately, however, that the prevalent attitude among Ford aides was that Mr. Buts probably could not remain in the Cabinet much longer. "No official, who said he had discussed the matter with both the President and Mr. Buts, described Mr. Ford as 'very shaken' over the incident."

"I don't know if anybody has sat down and spelled it out for him," the official said of Mr. Buts, "but he knows that if there is a tidal wave of reaction, it would probably not be possible to keep him in the Cabinet."

A presidential assistant noted that Mr. Ford had told an interviewer recently that his "greatest shortcoming" in the White House was his reluctance to deal forcefully with subordinates who had incurred his displeasure.

Mr. Ford rebuked Mr. Buts in November, 1974, but kept him in the Cabinet following public criticism of the secretary for having told, in a mock Italian accent, the following joke about an Italian lady's reaction to the opposition of Pope Paul VI to artificial birth control: "He no plays da game, he no make da rules."

ple's Revolutionary party, one of the last of the former emperor's supporters who have returned home since the overthrow of Haile Selassie two years ago.

## 3 Britons Released

KEARTOUM, Oct. 3 (UPI)—The Eritrean Liberation Front, which seeks independence from Ethiopia for the province of Eritrea, has released three Britons captured last May, the Sudan News Agency reported today.

The agency named the three as Ian MacKenzie, Bruce Thomas and Brian Haslam. They were turned over to Sudanese authorities yesterday and will be handed over to the British Embassy.

Their release was the result of President Gaafar Numehi mediation efforts, the agency said.

# Schmidt Held Bonn Winner

(Continued from Page 1)

conservative Social Democrat, in the view of veteran observers here, would not have been able to make up for the personal loss in popularity of his party in recent years.

Computer projections, which have proven very accurate in earlier elections, show a heavy loss of votes for the Social Democrats, equal to a drop of about 3 per cent from 1973 when the party, then led by Chancellor Brandt, got 4.5 per cent of their largest share of the vote in their 101-year history.

The smaller but critically important Free Democrat coalition partner also appeared to be dropping from a 1972 level of 8.4 per cent to about 7.9 per cent.

There were a number of issues which, while not polarizing millions of voters, undoubtedly were key factors for some people.

Foremost was unemployment. While Mr. Schmidt could claim he reduced unemployment from a postwar peak of 1.5 million last year to just under 900,000 now, there is nagging concern it is soaring back over the million mark this winter.

Furthermore, among the jobs are almost 50,000 persons under 20, a potentially volatile situation that made some parents consider which party can expand a job market that will also have to find another million jobs over the next decade for the boom-period babies of the 1960s.

Although Mr. Schmidt stressed that Germany's current 2.5-per cent unemployment rate is the lowest of any major Western nation, and although Germany has a remarkable degree of labor and domestic tranquility, even modest rates of unemployment here are viewed with concern because of this country's tumultuous prewar past.

In the background also were issues of abortion law reform and religion. Almost West Germany's 28 million Protestants slightly outnumber Roman Catholics, the Catholics tend to vote much more as a bloc, with perhaps 60 per cent of them likely to have gone to Mr. Kohl's Catholicism, who won the unofficial endorsement of the church hierarchy.

Finally, Germany's annual inflation rate dropped this month to 4 per cent, the lowest in six years and the lowest of any Western country except Switzerland. Still, Germans have been prosperous now for a long time and even that figure seemed to bother some voters.

## Oktoberfest Is Over

MUNICH, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Munich Oktoberfest ended today

# Clashes on West Bank Follow Alleged Vandalism at Shrine

By William E. Farrell

HEBRON, Occupied West Bank, Oct. 3 (NYT)—Rioting erupted here today between Arab youths and Israeli security forces after Muslims and Jews accused each other of desecrating artifacts at a shrine sacred to both faiths.

The accusations of vandalism in the Tomb of the Patriarchs here also triggered rock-throwing protests in a number of other West Bank towns, including Nablus, Tulkarm, Jenin and Ramallah.

Some 80 arrests were made during a melee at the shrine here and up to 85 Arabs were reported to have been injured in fights with the security forces. Seven Arabs, six youths and a girl of 14, all of them from the nearby village of Balhoul, were shot. Two of them were reported to be in critical condition in a hospital.

The origins of today's clashes in this town, which has been the scene of many conflicts in recent weeks between Arabs and ultra-religious residents of a new Jewish settlement, Kiryat Arba, were said by both Arab and Jewish officials to have begun on Friday.

But that was the only area of agreement about events in the town, where both Arabs and Jews pray at separate hours.

Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres, who was at the scene, said the incident began when religious Jews discovered that a cloth for the Ark of the Covenant had been stolen. Mr. Peres said

that subsequently, some copies of the Koran had been flung to the floor, apparently in reprisal.

Mayor Fahad Kawasmeh of Hebron gave a different chronology. He said that on Friday night some members of the ultra-nationalistic Jewish Gush Emunim group had disturbed the prayers of a small group of Arabs gathered in the huge vaulted shrine. Early yesterday morning, Mr. Kawasmeh said, some 15 Jewish residents of Kiryat Arba returned to the shrine "and tore the Koran and trod on it with their feet."

The mayor said he had complained to the Israeli military commander for the occupied territory and again had warned that Gush Emunim protests in Moslem Hebron over the past three months had created a tense situation.

## Holiday Begins

Whatever side triggered the incidents, the effect today on the beginning of the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur was an explosive one. Hundreds of Arab youths, many of them carrying copies of the Koran, went to the tomb and conducted a sit-in. Clashes with security forces broke out and Jewish scriptures, furniture and other items were desecrated.

A curfew was imposed and by this afternoon the town was shuttered as numerous patrols of Israeli moved through the streets. The area around the tomb was barred to newsmen.

Mr. Peres said in an interview that the curfew would continue tomorrow but that Arabs and Jews who wished to pray at the Tomb of Abraham and in other parts of the shrine could do so.

The defense minister, who has been critical of the actions of some members of the Gush Emunim group, would not comment when asked if they had fomented the disturbances.

Mayor Kawasmeh said that members of Gush Emunim had repeatedly demonstrated in a crowded Arab market quarter and "had increased the heat to the point of boiling."

Mr. Peres said he has appealed to Arab and Jewish religious leaders to help calm the situation.

# French Abductors Seek \$1 Million

GRENOBLE, France, Oct. 3 (UPI)—The self-styled "Unit 666 of the Red Brigades" yesterday demanded a 4.8-million franc (\$1-million) ransom from the French people in exchange for the release of a young woman kidnapped July 24, police said.

The group, already held responsible for the murder of two hostages whose bodies were found Friday, said in a letter to the newspaper *Dauphiné Libéré*, that "all French people" should mail money to the paper to pay ransom for Olga Moiseenko, 21, police said.

# Yugoslav Aide, Kissinger Meet On Differences

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Milic and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met here yesterday to discuss difficulties that have strained their countries' relations.

Among those at the talks was U.S. Ambassador to Belgrade Laurence Silberman, who was publicly criticized recently by President Tito.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Kissinger reaffirmed continued U.S. interest in the independence of Yugoslavia. Last summer, Yugoslavia hinted strongly that it wanted Mr. Silberman recalled after Marshal Tito accused him of trying to bring pressure on Yugoslavia and inspiring hostile press criticism.

But Mr. Kissinger yesterday reaffirmed his confidence in Mr. Silberman.

A joint communiqué said the talks focused on the development of U.S.-Yugoslav relations and outstanding international issues. Recently, Yugoslavia harshly criticized the U.S. handling of a hijacking by Croatian autonomists of a U.S. airliner, charging that the hijackers' cause was given excessive publicity.

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## Some Good News and Bad News for Ford a Month Before the Election

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP).—At the midpoint of the 1976 presidential campaign, there is good news and bad news for President Ford.

The good news is this: Democratic challenger Jimmy Carter has lost enough of his early lead so that nearly half the Electoral College votes have slipped into the category where both men are battling for them on relatively equal terms in the final month of the race.

But the bad news is this: Mr. Carter's base strength across the South and in scattered Democratic bastions in the North is so substantial, compared to Mr. Ford's in the Midwest and West, that the President would have to win three-fourths of the "toss-up" states' electoral votes to have a bare Electoral College majority.

Mr. Carter is rated "safe" or "leading" in 18 states and the District of Columbia, for a total of 201 electoral votes. Mr. Ford is ahead by a comparable margin in 14 states that have only 86 votes.

To gain the 270 needed for victory, Mr. Ford would have to win 184 of the 251 electoral votes in the "battleground" category. By contrast, Mr. Carter needs only 69 of those votes, which he could get by winning as few as two of the 18 "toss-up" states.

### Survey in All States

That is the picture that emerged in reports from Washington Post correspondents in all 50 states, supplemented by interviews with key officials in both parties who have access to the rivals' private polling.

The canvass, taken during a week of relative inactivity by

both candidates, measured the erosion of Mr. Carter's support in the period from Labor Day through the first debate, when the "mistake-proof" candidate of the Democratic primaries showed unaccustomed uncertainty and proneness to error.

But the survey also indicated that Mr. Carter's position has stabilized or improved in key states in recent days, as two new factors entered the campaign: reports of the Watergate special prosecutor's investigation of past Ford campaign finances and signs that the "hull" in economic recovery may portend a new slump.

Ford strategists concede he must regain the initiative in Wednesday's second debate with Mr. Carter, or he will run out of time in which to pull out even a close victory. And a senior Carter aide said Friday that his leader can lose only "if he continues to take it on the chin all

across the country like he was doing in September."

The losses that Mr. Carter suffered in the first month of the campaign have done more than raise the possibility of a Ford upset. They have also produced a situation where the congressional races are running on their own track, little influenced by the pull of either presidential candidate.

If anything, the pull is running in the other direction, with most Democratic members of the House leading Mr. Carter in their districts and strong Republican candidates helping Mr. Ford's chances in such key states as Illinois, Indiana and Missouri.

### State Capitals

Overall, the survey confirms the judgment of Washington campaign officials of both parties, that little shift is likely in the heavy Democratic majorities in

the House and Senate, but Republicans will probably be stronger in the state capitals after November.

In the House, where Democrats now hold a 230-145 lead (with the four vacancies credited to the party of the last incumbent), fewer than a fourth of the races are regarded as really competitive. About 220 Democrats—enough for a majority of the body—are rated "safe" and about 120 Republicans fall into the same category.

The Democrats feel that they will lose only 10 to 12 seats net at worst and could emerge with a 6-seat gain. The Republicans see their maximum gain in the range of 20 to 30 seats.

Of the 50 somewhat vulnerable Democratic seats, about half are held by members of the big 1974 freshman class, but many of the 49 Democratic seats gained in that Watergate year are likely to remain with that party.

In the Senate, where Democrats now have a 63-36 majority, there are relatively close contests for about half the 33 seats up this year. Republicans are favored to replace Democrats in Missouri, Indiana and Rhode Island, but the reverse may be the case in Arizona, Hawaii, Maryland and New York. Contests for Democratic-held seats in California, New Mexico and Utah, and for Republican-held seats in Ohio and Pennsylvania are rated in the "toss-up" category.

Overall, the odds favor no major shift of party strength in the Senate.

### Gubernatorial Elections

In the 14 gubernatorial elections, Republicans are favored to take over from Democrats in Delaware, Illinois and Utah, while the reverse is true in North Carolina and West Virginia. The races in North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington—all but the last now held by Democrats—are rated toss-ups.

Overall, chances are that the Republicans will emerge with more than the 13 governorships they now hold, perhaps enough, as a Republican official said, "to have four tables of bridge instead of three at their next conference."

In the presidential race, the reports from the Post's political correspondents confirmed that Mr. Carter had been weakened in almost all states by his comments to Playboy magazine and by his somewhat halting performance in the first debate. In addition, his early campaign forays had exacerbated concern over his positions on gun control and abortion.

Despite that, Mr. Carter was viewed as holding a secure base in most of the South and Border states, as well as in such Northern Democratic strongholds as Massachusetts, Minnesota and

Rhode Island. While Mr. Carter's lead in New York is less than secure, he is favored to carry that state as well.

The states in which Mr. Carter is favored have 201 electoral votes—65 less than are needed for election. By contrast, Mr. Ford is reported leading in only four states east of the Mississippi—New Hampshire, Delaware, Indiana and his own, Michigan—and in 10 small Plains and Mountain states. Their electoral strength totals only 86 votes.

### Kansas Uncertain

Carter strategists would dispute some of the states where the Post survey gave Mr. Ford the lead. They see Indiana as a close battleground, and they say farm unrest makes Kansas uncertain, despite the President's choice of Kansas Sen. Robert Dole as his running mate.

Most surprising of all, the Democrats claim a poll in Michigan last week showed that state far from locked up for the President. A source said the survey showed Mr. Carter 5 points ahead and another said it showed he was only 2 points behind.

Among the states where Mr. Carter is credited with a lead in the Post survey, Ford strategists see the race still open in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oregon and New York.

The Post survey, using cautious standards, put 18 states into the "toss-up" category. They are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

Democrats are prepared to claim narrow leads—generally of 6 points or less—on the basis of recent surveys in California, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin. "They say they are more confident of Mr. Carter carrying Connecticut, Iowa, New Jersey and South Dakota."

### Striking Range

Republicans claim they are ahead in Connecticut, New Mexico and Virginia in their own most recent polls, and are within striking range in all the other battleground states.

In some cases, close battles could be decided by votes diverted to the independent candidates of Eugene McCarthy, the former senator from Minnesota, or former Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox.

Mr. McCarthy, who is on the ballot in 23 states, is particularly worrisome to the Democrats in Oregon and Wisconsin and could jeopardize Mr. Carter's chances in New York, if his petitions for ballot placement survive a court challenge there.

Mr. Maddox appears to be a lesser factor—drawing only 1 per cent of the vote in a poll in his own state of Georgia.



Associated Press.

**SPEAKER RETIRING**—House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma (left) in one of his last meetings with other House officers. From left: Democratic whip John McFall of California, majority leader Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts and minority leader John Rhodes, an Arizona Republican. Rep. Albert is ending 6 years as speaker, 30 in House.

## Confusion Continues to Grow 94th Congress Over Inquiry Involving Ford Is History

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (HT).—Confusion continued to mount this weekend over whether President Ford was involved in the misuse of campaign funds from 1964 to 1974.

The New York Times reported from Washington yesterday that the FBI has begun preparing a final report of its field investigation of an allegation of campaign financing irregularities and has uncovered no substantial evidence that would support criminal charges. The Times article, by Nicholas M. Horrocks, quoted informed government sources.

According to these sources, the Times said, the FBI has checked all leads "logically dictated" as necessary to thoroughly investigate the allegation, and in the next several days will finish its report.

Deputy Attorney General Harold Tyler said that he had indicated the investigation on July 12 when he referred to the special Watergate prosecutor what he termed a "very vague" allegation of campaign financing irregularities in the 1972 elections.

He said the allegation had come to him from the FBI, which had received it from one of its informants.

### Probe Not Closed

The Washington Post, in an article today by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, said that the special Watergate prosecutor, Charles Ruff, has not closed his investigation of President Ford's handling of campaign union contributions as a congressman. The Post article quoted well-informed sources.

Although the Post said that the FBI phase of the inquiry is almost complete and has turned up nothing to criminally implicate Mr. Ford, it quoted a source as having added:

"But that is only part of the investigation. No decision has been made. Just don't jump to

conclusions one way or the other."

Mr. Ruff declined yesterday to discuss the substance of an Associated Press report that quoted a Justice Department source to the effect that Mr. Ford would be cleared by the special prosecutor's investigation.

### Not Policy

"However," Mr. Ruff told a Washington Post reporter, "I will state that it has never been the policy of this office to keep the Justice Department informed of our day-to-day, minute-to-minute or month-to-month progress on any investigations."

Responding to a suggestion in the AP's report that he would issue a statement in the next week, expurgating Mr. Ford, Mr. Ruff said: "I have no plans to make any statement. If and when making a statement becomes appropriate I will do so, but I don't want to even speculate about a time frame."

The investigation is controlled solely by Mr. Ruff. Under the special prosecutor's unique charter of independence, he is empowered to make the final decision about whether any charges will be brought.

Several sources said yesterday, The Post reported, that the investigation appears to be headed toward a decision not to bring charges against Mr. Ford. But, in the words of a source, "Definitive statements are premature."

### Under Pressure

Mr. Ruff is under pressure to expedite the inquiry. Former associates said last week that he feels that it should be resolved before the election if possible. The Post reported.

There have been no details published about the substance of the allegations, which, The Post said, Justice Department sources have described as "serious" and "significant."

The FBI has been dispatched by Mr. Ruff to interview former Republican officials in Kent County, Michigan—the bulk of Mr. Ford's former congressional district—and ask them if Mr. Ford was given back any cash from local campaign committees. The former officials have denied knowledge of any such transactions. Mr. Ruff also has subpoenaed the campaign contribution records of two powerful maritime unions, Seafarers International Union and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

## Panel Is Named For 2d Debate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—Pauline Frederick, the National Public Radio system's correspondent at the UN, will moderate the second debate between President Ford and Jimmy Carter, announced today. Miss Frederick covered the UN for 21 years for NBC News.

Foreign affairs and U.S. military policy are to be the subjects of the debate Wednesday evening in San Francisco.

Questions for the debate will be Max Frankel, associate editor of The New York Times; Henry Threlkeld, diplomatic correspondent for the Baltimore Sun, and Richard Valeriani, diplomatic correspondent for NBC News.

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## Humphrey Has Cancer; Surgery Set

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (NYT).

Sen. Hubert Humphrey has told a handful of Senate colleagues that he has cancer and expects to lose his bladder in surgery this week.

The Minnesota Democrat, 65, says, however, the good news is that his doctors believe radical surgery can dispose cleanly of a cancer threat that has shadowed him for eight years. After a month or so out of action, Humphrey said, he will still have two months left to campaign for the Senate majority leader's post in the 95th Congress.

His closest friends and supporters, however, see Sen. Humphrey well behind Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia in the race to lead the Senate Democrats, and his surgery puts him out of action at a moment when he had meant to be putting on steam.

A week ago, before Sen. Humphrey's surgery had been prescribed, Sen. Edward C. Kennedy of Massachusetts chided him privately for a lackadaisical drive for the majority leader's job and warned that time was running out. Sen. Byrd, the Democratic whip, is widely believed to be "within a few votes" as a colleague put it Friday, of succeeding Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the longest-serving majority leader in Senate history. Sen. Mansfield is retiring.

### For a Fifth Term

When he spoke of his surgery in an interview Thursday, one of the first things Sen. Humphrey mentioned was that "it denies me the joy of going around campaigning."

Running for his fifth term, Sen. Humphrey has only a nominal Republican opponent in Gerald Bretke, a college teacher, but the senator had not missed a weekend of campaigning in Minnesota since February.

Whether a premonition of his medical problems affected his decision not to attempt to win the Democratic presidential nomination this year is something that even Sen. Humphrey cannot be sure of. "I've thought about that many times," Sen. Humphrey puzzled out loud. "It always lingered in the back of my mind—some concern that this might break out."

Sen. Humphrey said: "Looking back to the decision I made, I have no regrets. Especially now—imagine what the situation would have been now. It would have been nothing short of a disaster for the party. My personal condition demands attention without delay. You'd literally have had to step aside. It would have been a very difficult decision."

## Hawaiian Woman Loses Senate Bid

HONOLULU, Oct. 3 (AP).—Rep. Spark Matsunaga defeated Rep. Henry Mink in the Democratic U.S. Senate primary yesterday.

Daniel Akaka, who could become the first native Hawaiian elected to Congress, won the Democratic nomination for Mrs. Mink's seat and will face advertising executive Hank Mooney in the general election.

Rep. Matsunaga polled 105,721 votes or 61 per cent of the total to defeat Mrs. Mink. He will face former Gov. William Quinn in the November election to pick a successor to retiring Republican Sen. Hiram Fong. Mr. Quinn defeated Spencer Cabral by a ratio of about 15 to 1 in the GOP primary.

## Bangladesh Issues Call to Professions

DACCA, Oct. 3 (Reuters).

The government has called on all its scientists, engineers and doctors working abroad to return home, with a promise of attractive job opportunities.

A statement Friday night said procedures had been simplified to provide jobs on a contract basis. There are 1,000 Bangladesh doctors, some 400 engineers and 200 scientists and technicians working in Europe, the Middle East and the United States, according to an unofficial estimate.

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## Pentagon Spending \$250 Million to Adapt Missile

### High U.S. Costs Imperil NATO Arms-Sharing

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPI).—The U.S. Army, which several years ago started trying to standardize weapons with its European allies, now plans to spend more than \$250 million "Americanizing" an air-defense missile already in production in West Germany and France.

When the Army in January of last year selected the Roland missile, jointly developed by French and German companies, as its new short-range air-defense weapon, the step was hailed by Defense Department officials as "a milestone" toward standardization of weapons among the NATO allies.

As former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger explained at the time, in pointing with pride to the Roland agreement, it was "sheer waste" for the U.S. military to duplicate the weapons development effort of European allies.

Defense officials now somewhat ruefully acknowledge that they underestimated the cost of erecting the milestone in the face of the traditional reluctance of the Army and its contractors to accept a weapon developed abroad.

#### Original Estimate

When the contract was given to Hughes Aircraft Co., the Army estimated that it would cost \$104 million to prepare the European-developed weapon for production in the United States.

The figure has now climbed to more than \$230 million and is still rising in what is becoming an embarrassing cost overrun to both the Army and the Defense Department. One estimate within the Army is that it will cost \$235 million before the missile is ready for production in two or three years.

Because of the cost overrun, the future of the Roland program is in doubt and, with it, future cooperation among the NATO allies toward their long-stated goal of standardizing weapons.

The Roland missile was the first major European-developed weapon to be adopted by the Pentagon in an attempt to demonstrate that weapons standardization would be a "two-way street"—that the United States not only would sell but also would buy weapons in Western Europe. Some of the allies are already unhappy over the way the Army insisted upon modifying the Roland system and, if the project were canceled, it would tend to confirm European suspicions that the Defense Department is not interested in making standardization a two-way street.

The immediate problem confronting the Pentagon is that the House Armed Services Committee, some of whose members have firms in their districts which would like to build a U.S.-developed missile, set a \$220-million cost ceiling on modifying the Roland missile, on the basis of Defense Department assurances that this would be the maximum possible cost.

#### Cancellation Study

The Defense System Acquisition Review Committee met last month to consider whether to cancel the Roland program, in view of its cost overrun. The committee's recommendation, now being considered by Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements Jr., was that, particularly in view of the Roland's symbolic importance in achieving weapons standardization within NATO, the program should be continued, and meanwhile the Army should try to overcome any congressional resistance to providing more money for the project.

Mr. Clements, according to Pentagon sources, refused to endorse the recommendation until it was modified, thus raising

further uncertainty about the future of the Roland program.

Capitol Hill aides suspect that the Army would not be too unhappy if Congress canceled the program, leaving the Army free to develop its own missile.

Norman Augustine, the under secretary of the Army, cited two principal reasons in explaining the U.S. financial outlays: the unexpectedly high cost in converting the European design drawings to U.S. standards and the need for an extensive test program to make sure that the missile meets Army reliability requirements.

To a certain extent, the expensive test program was necessitated by the Army's insistence on changing the European design to incorporate its own electronic

components. Hughes, according to informed sources, then convinced the Army that it needed to spend an additional \$40 million to build a system to test the modified missile.

In addition, Hughes sold the Army on using a more powerful radar with more electronic countermeasures than are in the European radar.

#### Supply Is Issue

Mr. Augustine acknowledged that it would have been cheaper if the Army had just bought the missiles from the European firms. But he maintained that policy considerations dictated that the Army set up its own production line and use electronic components already in its inventory rather than be dependent upon a European source of supply.

Asked whether the Army believed it would have to get another prolonged war in Europe, Mr. Augustine shifted to other rationale—that the United States needed its own production line in order to be able to get the missile to allies outside Europe. "We wouldn't want to be in a position where we would have to get French or German permission if we wanted to sell a missile to, say, Israel," he served.

If the program is continued, Hughes Aircraft will be able to make a profit producing the missile under a license from the U.S. government. If the program is canceled, Hughes will have developed the technical experience to gain an entry into the expanding air-defense business.

## Ford Meets Gromyko on Arms Limits

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPI).—President Ford and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko have held talks on the long locked strategic arms limitation negotiations but apparently failed to bridge the remaining differences.

Mr. Gromyko, speaking to news men outside the White House after the two-hour session on Friday, said "important questions remain on resolving the situation."

"Both sides expressed their determination to continue an exchange of views on this major problem," Mr. Gromyko said, speaking through an interpreter.

"We shall see how they develop," he said. "We'd like to look forward to a positive conclusion, but this is not dependent on the Soviet Union alone but on the United States as well."

The principal obstacle to a conclusion of the current talks is the inability of the two sides to agree on whether to include a new Soviet bomber, known by NATO as the Backfire, and the U.S. Cruise missile in the agreed ceilings for a new treaty.

Mr. Gromyko said that he and Mr. Ford also spoke about other bilateral issues and the Middle East, where there was agreement that both sides would "do all it could be helpful in the interests of all peoples" in the area.

The failure to make significant progress in the strategic arms discussions was not unexpected.

There has been no progress in this area for most of the year. In fact, the meeting between Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Ford Friday and the foreign minister's talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on Wednesday night were the first high-level Soviet-U.S. meetings since Mr. Kissinger visited Moscow in January.

At that time, Mr. Kissinger believed that movement was possible, but the United States decided, for both political and technical reasons, to take a conservative attitude toward the negotiations.

The U.S. proposal, submitted to the Soviet Union in February, suggested that the controversial Backfire bomber and Cruise missile be deferred and that the two sides sign a treaty on the questions which had already been agreed upon. In March, the Soviet negotiators rejected this approach, insisting that there be some curbs on the Cruise missile.

The current negotiations are based on the outline agreement reached by Mr. Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, in Vladivostok in November 1974. At that time, the two sides agreed that a treaty would put a ceiling of 2,400 missiles and heavy bombers on each side's arsenal.

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**HARD HATS**—Glass-fiber, jockey-type helmets have replaced the flat caps of London mounted policemen.

## Canadian Officials Deadlock On How to Alter Constitution

TORONTO, Oct. 3 (Reuters).

—The 10 provincial premiers of Canada admitted reaching an impasse yesterday on a question that has troubled Canada since it became a nation—how to change the country's Constitution. Canada, a federation of the 10 provinces, has been unable to alter its Constitution since it became a nation 100 years ago.

Under the terms of the British North America Act, which made Canada independent of Britain in 1867, any changes in the Constitution have to be approved by the British Parliament.

Virtually every Canadian politician wants to "bring the Constitution home" and end the situation in which Canada has to seek approval from the British Parliament.

#### Formula Sought

The 10 provincial premiers met here for two days to try to agree on a formula for ending the authority of the British Parliament over the Constitution. The major issue was who should have control over changing the Constitution once it was put under Canadian authority.

The premier of Alberta, Peter

Louheed, said yesterday that the deadlock had not been broken.

He said Alberta and British Columbia, both western provinces, had rejected a formula under which either the federal government in Ottawa or certain combinations of the 10 provinces would be able to veto proposed amendments to the Constitution.

#### Veto Power

Mr. Louheed said British Columbia and Alberta had insisted that every province should have veto power over any amendment if British authority over the Constitution is ended.

The provincial premiers called for another conference on the matter. The next meeting, they said, should include Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Mr. Trudeau has suggested that the federal government might act unilaterally and ask Britain to surrender its control over the Constitution if the provincial premiers cannot reach agreement.

Trudeau sees Party Decline

TORONTO, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Mr. Trudeau said yesterday his Liberal party was in a shambles and ill-prepared to mount the campaign needed to prevent the splitting apart of Canada over economic, regional and linguistic problems.

In an assessment that he said was painful to make in public, Mr. Trudeau said the party was out of touch at the grass-roots level, badly organized, poorly funded, not recruiting and losing traditional constituencies. The party is also lacking motivation and a creative vision, he said.

He said it was dangerously close to becoming an eastern Canada regional party perceived as representing French-speaking more than English-speaking Canadians.

#### Worry Is Voiced

"So I think we have to worry, as Liberals, about our future as a national party," Mr. Trudeau said at a policy session of the party's Ontario caucus.

Mr. Trudeau said, "It remains for us to keep the national interest in mind, and to preach it... in the area of bilingualism, and in the area of the economy and (price and income) controls, and this will or will not be the salvation of the Liberal party, and if I can say so without too much pretension, perhaps also that of Canada."

62 Arrested in Clash At Tokyo Airport

NARITA, Japan, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—Sixty-two persons, 10 of them women, were arrested today when an estimated 4,000 demonstrators protesting the opening of Tokyo's new international airport, clashed with about 4,000 policemen.

Narita Airport, 40 miles southeast of here, was completed in 1973 but its opening was delayed because of "strong" opposition by local farmers and their supporters.

## Notice To Our Readers

The 1976 International Herald Tribune audience survey begins today.

Sometime during the next four weeks, you may receive a survey questionnaire in your copy of the newspaper. The knowledge that each audience survey provides is vital to many aspects of the daily operation of this newspaper. We hope therefore that you will take a few minutes to complete the questionnaire and return it as indicated to the research company in charge of the project.

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## Videla Avoids Assassination In Argentina

### Leader Leaves Area Just Before Blast

Buenos Aires, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—Argentine President Jorge Videla escaped assassination by minutes yesterday because an army review finished ahead of schedule.

An explosives expert said the President would almost certainly have been killed instantly if he had still been on a reviewing stand when a powerful bomb went off at an army base 20 miles west of here.

The bomb ripped the stand apart just after the President had left it.

There has been no indication of who was responsible for the assassination attempt, although there was immediate speculation that left-wing guerrillas had planted the bomb.

At least two hurt  
At least one soldier and a lieutenant were reported injured by the blast.

The military government was maintaining a news blackout on the assassination attempt more than 24 hours later.

Local news media were told not to publish any reference to the explosion although a number of journalists witnessed it.

Army sources said about two pounds of plastic explosive had been put on a part of the scaffolding supporting the stand at the Campo de Mayo Base, where Gen. Videla has lived since the military deposed President Maria Peron in a bloodless coup on March 24.

The sources said the scaffolding apparently had not been searched before the stand was erected.

## Angola Refugees Report Raids by Troops, SWAPO

ONDANGWA, South-West Africa, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—Refugees from burned and looted villages in southern Angola have told newsmen that the Angolan government is wiping out last pockets of resistance to the government there.

They also said that guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) are supporting the Angolan government troops.

The claims of the refugees are backed by both black and white government officials in the northern part of South-West Africa (Namibia). But there is no hard evidence in support of them.

Angola's independence from Portugal last year was marked by a civil war won by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), whose leaders now form the government in Luanda. Southern Angola was the stronghold of a rival movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). It is against the last pockets of UNITA resistance that the Angolan government has now moved, refugees say.

Castro Sees Namibian  
HAVANA, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and the Namibian leader, Sam Nujoma, had an extensive meeting here yesterday on the situation in southern Africa.

Oslo Parliament Opens  
OSLO, Oct. 3 (UPI).—King Olav opened the 121st session of parliament yesterday and said in a speech from the throne that Norwegian foreign policy would remain unchanged.



A man and his sons sit amid the ruin of their home in La Paz, Mexico, after it was destroyed in a hurricane.

## U.S. Study of Female Sexuality Challenges Accepted Views

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT).—A survey of women throughout the United States has suggested that, counter to popular belief, a large percentage of women do not reach orgasm during intercourse without direct stimulation of the clitoris.

This finding was among many about female sexuality that emerged from questionnaires completed by more than 3,000 women, whose comments form the basis of a new book, "The Hite Report," compiled by Shere Hite as part of her graduate research at Columbia University.

The survey showed that many women need manual stimulation of the clitoris to reach orgasm but they often feel guilty and inadequate if it and many are too embarrassed to convey this information to their sex partners.

Dr. Mary Calderone, founder and president of the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States (SIECUS), said that in compiling the report, Miss Hite had taken "a giant step forward in letting men and

other women in on the fact that there are many different ways to enjoy sexuality throughout the life span."

Just Published  
In a review in the SIECUS newsletter, Dr. Wardell Pomeroy, who directed Dr. Alfred Kinsey's field studies, said that this "remarkable book opens new vistas and new insights into where females 'are at' in the 1970s." It was published last week by Macmillan.

Only 30 per cent of the women who replied to Miss Hite's questionnaire said they reached orgasm solely through intercourse. These 30 per cent included women for whom penile thrusting alone was sufficient to bring them to orgasm and those who through different positions were able to reach orgasm during intercourse by directly stimulating the clitoris against their partner's body.

The clitoris is a pea-sized hooded organ above the vagina that sexologists regard as the female sex organ equivalent to the penis of the male. The clitoris becomes erect during sexual excitement.

In their pioneering research on human sexuality, Doctors William Masters and Virginia Johnson established that all female orgasms involve stimulation of the clitoris, either indirectly through friction on the clitoral hood created by the movement of the penis in the vagina or directly through manual or other manipulation.

No Difference  
Physiologically, they found, there is no difference between a so-called clitoral orgasm and a vaginal orgasm. However, Miss Hite's research showed that many women still believe that they should be able to reach orgasm solely through vaginal stimulation, that this type of orgasm is somehow better, more "mature" and "proper."

Although 82 per cent of the women surveyed said they masturbate and 95 per cent of those were able to reach orgasm through masturbation, which nearly always involves direct stimulation of the clitoris, many indicated that they were reluctant to ask their partners to stimulate them manually and few were willing to stimulate themselves in the presence of their partner.

"The Hite Report" does not purport to be a scientific study in a statistical sense. Nor can it be said to represent the attitudes, feelings and experiences of the "average" U.S. woman.

However, the women who chose to respond to the more than 50 essay-type questions included women from 49 states, big cities and small towns, various religious, educational and marital backgrounds and about 100 occupations.

Based on the women's replies, Miss Hite said at a news conference that respondents included those accustomed to speaking freely about their sexuality and those who had never before said or thought much about it.

Men Surveyed  
Miss Hite, who has a master's degree in history from Columbia University and is currently working on a doctorate there, is director of the Female Sexuality Project, which is affiliated with the New York chapter of the National Organization for Women. She is currently conducting similar survey research among men.

Miss Hite said that traditionally during intercourse, men stimulate themselves by adopting whatever position and motion is most likely to bring them to orgasm, but women are often embarrassed or ashamed to do the same.

Nun Gains Sainthood  
VATICAN CITY, Oct. 3 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today canonized Sister Beatrice da Silva, founder of the cloistered order of Franciscan Conceptionists, who lived in the 15th century and did most of her work in Spain.

## Internal Tensions Growing

## N. Korean Belligerence Gives Way to Calm

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (NYT).—For President Kim Il Sung of North Korea, the belligerence of summer has given way to the quiet of autumn.

Mr. Kim's policy of increasing hostility toward the United States, while his subordinates declared that war was nearing, culminated in the slaying of two U.S. officers by North Korean soldiers at Panmunjom, the truce village, in August.

But Mr. Kim, considered by many U.S. officials to be the most unpredictable of Communist leaders, suddenly switched tactics with an expression of regret, and the crisis passed. Since then, he has been surprisingly subdued.

Information from analysts here suggests that a peace offensive may be coming, possibly after the U.S. election. North Korean diplomats in Europe, for instance, have been reported calling for a plan to ease tensions that was the centerpiece of a peace offensive in the mid-1960s.

Ford Supported

Analysts here said Mr. Kim appeared to have backed down in August because he miscalculated the U.S. reaction to the murder of the two U.S. officers. As a result of the incident, President Ford ordered a show of force that was supported by Jimmy Carter, the Democratic presidential nominee, and by political leaders and editorial comment across the country.

Moreover, the North Koreans failed to arouse support from their Communist allies or from the Third World nations then meeting in Sri Lanka. Nor did the Japanese object when the U.S. show of force was mounted from bases in Japan.

Beyond immediate tactical considerations, however, Mr. Kim has been constrained by domestic political controversies and by economic troubles that appeared to have delayed his plans for long-term industrial and, therefore, military expansion.

The major controversy, and perhaps one reason Mr. Kim failed to make his scheduled appearance at the Third World conference in August, is over his nomination of his son, Kim Jong Il, as his successor.

Analysts said the persons opposed to that appointment were

hard to identify, but they are sure there is opposition, because political promotions and demotions and shifts in political ranking among military leaders strongly suggest turmoil.

The analysts said, however, that the controversy has not yet threatened Mr. Kim's control of the government, the party or the army. Mr. Kim, who was described as ultrasensitive to dissent, shortcomings in loyalty and any opposition, has repeatedly purged those who ventured far out of line.

Mr. Kim has defied conventional Marxist practice, which condemns nepotism, by promoting his son to be his heir. Kim Jong Il is the son of Mr. Kim's first wife, who died in 1949, and has evidently replaced the one-time heir apparent, Mr. Kim's younger brother, Kim Yong Chu.

Kim Jong Il, believed to be 37, was named to the party Central Committee in September, 1973, but his appointment was not confirmed by the Supreme People's Assembly, the national legislature.

But in February, 1974, Kim Jong Il was named to head several internal propaganda campaigns and in April of that year gave his first important speech, a reassertion of Mr. Kim's political principles.

Earlier, North Korean sources in Tokyo said that Mr. Kim intended to turn over to his son the responsibility for day-to-day direction of the party on domestic issues so that Mr. Kim himself could devote his attention to foreign affairs.

But analysts said that had not happened, probably due to resistance within the party. They said that Mr. Kim was still in control of the party, which in North Korea, as in most Communist nations, is more powerful than the government. Kim Jong Il was said to be working under Mr. Kim's guidance.

In November, 1974, Mr. Kim officially named Kim Jong Il as his successor. Over the following year or so, there were at least three political purges. Some of those removed were friends of Kim Jong Il, apparently to appease opponents of his rise.

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Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1976

ASSETS	Francs		LIABILITIES	Francs	
Liquid Assets	567,122,729.-		Liabilities to Banks	43,487,139,478.-	
Balances with Banks for agreed periods	20,886,354,701.-		Liabilities to financial institutions and non-banks	1,150,548,515.-	
Balances with financial institutions	1,989,870,000.-		Other liabilities	1,564,317,967.-	
Secured Advances	7,983,144,808.-		Provision for contingencies	585,647,250.-	
Unsecured Advances	3,115,918,075.-		Capital and Reserves	935,000,000.-	
Securities	12,004,268,202.-		Profit for 1975/76	256,425,123.-	
Other Assets	1,452,397,857.-				
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>47,958,076,373.-</b>		<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>47,958,076,373.-</b>	



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Handwritten text: 10/15/76



## Congress and the Presidency

Harry S. Truman, in his day, applied the term "do-nothing Congress" to a legislature dominated by Republicans. Gerald Ford is reversing that position by presenting himself as a President who prevented a Democratic Congress from doing too much. This is a situation which must baffle the citizens of parliamentary regimes; in Western Europe, only France has a presidential system, and that is too new. The parties comprising it still too sketchily defined, for such a confrontation to have wholly emerged. But the problem of the relationship between the man in the Oval Office and the legislators on Capitol Hill is an old one for the United States.

Yet it can still present a powerful political issue in a campaign. And the current aspect of it has certain special features which make it pertinent to the November election.

One is Mr. Ford's own position—unique in American political history. There have been many vice-presidents before this who have succeeded to the presidency on the death of the first executive. But there has never been one who entered the White House on the resignation, under fire, of the president—who had appointed Ford to replace a vice-president who also resigned, after conviction on felony charges. It was no easy task to assume the formal leadership in Washington under such circumstances, and even Ford's long membership in the House of Representatives could not enable him to assume that leadership on the same basis as an elected partner of an elected top team.

The other is the fact that Mr. Ford took office, not only at a time of political confusion but at a moment of acute economic stagflation. Given Mr. Ford's conservative predilection to fight inflation, rather than recession, he did not want much from Congress in the way of positive efforts to stimulate the economy—quite the contrary. The Democrats, and many of the Republicans, in Congress wanted action, by the federal government: President Ford wanted action by the private sector. So, from his standpoint, the stalemate in the 94th Congress, which has just adjourned to go home and fight its own electoral battles, was a victory.

Will the country consider it a national victory? Not too long ago Mr. Ford could have made out a better case than today, when the economic recovery is slowing down, and there are still too many unemployed, too many relics of the recession, to make it easy to fight proposals for federal action of the kind that Jimmy Carter is dangling before the voters. But there is also a distrust of Washington, which extends to Capitol Hill, where there have been scandals as well as little really effective, positive leadership.

So, while the campaign seems to center just now on what Carter said to Playboy magazine, and what Agriculture Secretary Butts said to John Dean, the question of what the next president and Congress will do, whether they will work together or at odds, cannot be dismissed. Its role in the voters' choices may be disputable, but its role after the election will be of first importance.

## For Portugal's Recovery

Prime Minister Mario Soares has finally launched a series of programs essential for an economic turnaround in Portugal but politically difficult for a Socialist—and minority—government to undertake. The measures are designed to break up Communist domination of the single national trade union federation, to restore worker discipline to the shops and factories, and to return illegally occupied farms to their owners.

Communists and forces even further left predictably screamed foul; but the actions were long overdue in a country wracked by heavy unemployment, raging inflation and sagging industrial and agricultural production. If promptly endorsed by the National Assembly when it reconvenes later this month, the measures will provide badly needed credibility for the government when it seeks massive help from international lending institutions to ease a balance-of-payments deficit estimated at \$1.5 billion for 1976.

"Never in history has a so-called Socialist Cabinet liquidated so many basic gains of the labor movement in one blow," declared a far-left Lisbon daily. But one of the government's actions will go far to restore trade union democracy. It revokes a 1975 decree, always opposed by non-Communist unionists, that recognized the Red-dominated Inter-sindical as the only national union federation.

Other measures cut back excessive worker benefits decreed during the heady days after the overthrow of the fascist regime in 1974, when radical military officers joined

with the Communists in provisional governments to drive Portugal toward the left—and industrial anarchy. The most controversial new measure restores management's authority to fire workers for insubordination, unjustified absenteeism and acts of violence—a right that has been virtually nonexistent for the past two years.

Mr. Soares had served notice in a television address last month that severe austerity was imperative for economic recovery. His actions last week show that he meant it. Despite the Communist assault and misgivings by some in his Socialist ranks, the Prime Minister should have little trouble getting support from the other moderate left and center forces in parliament, particularly the Popular Democrats.

Indeed, it is difficult to understand why, in this desperate time when he is trying to raise Portugal up from a half-century of stagnation and thirty months of near-anarchy, Mr. Soares still spurns a coalition with the Popular Democrats, the second largest party, that would give the government a decisive parliamentary majority. The Socialists and Popular Democrats, who share many goals, should be able together to devise a common economic recovery program. Such a left-center coalition might provoke a few Socialist defections; but it could provide a robust government, capable of carrying out the necessary measures for recovery, reform and modernization—the actions that must be taken to establish a durable democracy in Portugal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Earl Butz

The thing about Earl Butz is this: You could read the revolting remarks quoted in Rolling Stone (as we did), note that they were attributed only to some unidentified Cabinet officer, and have not the tiniest doubt in your mind as to which Cabinet officer it was. It could only have been Earl Butz. We mean no slight to Mr. Butz's colleagues in the Cabinet when we say that this instant perception was less a reflection on their virtue than on his reputation for abysmal crudity. But this time Mr. Butz has outdone himself.

In a way it is too bad that the agriculture secretary's language can't be cited here. It would give you some measure of the quality of the man. But our prudishness has one compensating advantage. It obliges us to demonstrate that something well beyond the use of offensive language is at issue here, which we profoundly believe to be the case. So what did Mr. Butz say? He said that the reason his party was unable to attract black voters was that black people were only interested in physical gratification of the most elementary kind—good sexual sensations, comfort in the toilet and a pair of "loose shoes." You can no doubt parse the trimmed sentences that have been appearing in the press as we attempt to reflect the secretary's actual language. And no one over the age of 12 should have all that much

trouble in filling in the blank spaces. But we think, as a matter of fact, that Mr. Butz's observations lose nothing in the translation into family-newspaperese. On the contrary, they gain something. Minus the mental interference provided by all the forbidden words, it becomes easier to see exactly what the secretary was saying. He was saying that black people are mindless animals.

Ah, but it was just a joke... an old saying... a private conversation... and, anyway, which of us hasn't said unfortunate things from time to time... and he has apologized... and what more do you want... and so forth. May we interrupt the temporizing responses with a few home truths? The only joke involved in this whole affair is Earl Butz, and he has become a joke devoid of humor. It is not enough for President Ford to have reprimanded Mr. Butz or for Mr. Butz to have expressed his regret. High and low in Mr. Butz's party, people are calling for his removal from government. We think they are right. He should be fired. Earl Butz is a man who has revealed a cast of mind so benighted and cruel as to render him unfit for public office. That President Ford did not perceive as much at once says a great deal about his vaunted claim to "leadership."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 4, 1901

SYRACUSE—In France, it appears, there is a movement among the common people in favor of lynching automobile drivers who rush through the country roads and village streets at the rate of 50 miles an hour or so. It would be a very wise idea for American automobilists to take notice of the French tendency before an era of unpopularity sets in in this country.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 4, 1926

PARIS—"The Vanishing American" which the Cameo is now showing, takes its place with "The Birth of a Nation" and "The Covered Wagon" for stirring and dramatic achievement in the cinema world. The picture is a tribute to the American Indian. Zane Grey is the author and the huge cast includes Richard Dix, Lois Wilson, Malcolm McGregor and Noah Beery.



## A Detrimental Global Climatic Change

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—Two years ago the CIA wrote a classified report, "A Study of Climatological Research as It Pertains to Intelligence Problems." Its opening paragraph reads like the curtain raiser for the Club of Rome in its most melancholic moment: "The Western world's leading climatologists have confirmed recent reports of a detrimental global climatic change. The stability of most nations is based upon a dependable source of food, but this stability will not be possible under the new climatic era. A forecast by the University of Wisconsin projects that the earth's climate is returning to that of the neoboreal era (1800-1850)—an era of drought, famine and political unrest in the Western world."

The backbone of the report was based on the research of the distinguished University of Wisconsin climatologist Reid Bryson. But in private conversation last week Dr. Bryson criticized the report's "imprecision," and indeed the report is appallingly badly written and oversensational. For all that, its core argument about the deterioration of the weather of the Northern Hemisphere is the majority view among climatologists and must be taken with a great deal of seriousness. And drought in Europe and North America this summer has brought home to the man in the street that this is an issue he can no longer ignore.

### Climate's History

What exactly is going on? From the 1890s to the mid-1940s the global air temperature increased by about 0.5 degrees centigrade. But since the mid-1940s the temperature has fallen by around 0.3 degree centigrade. The earth has cooled, and the probability is that it is still cooling. The effects of this cooling are quite dramatic. The world's snow and ice cover have increased by at least 10 to 15 per cent. The monsoon in Asia has become more irregular. The Sahel has suffered its longest drought in living memory. And in Western Europe this summer a number of countries have experienced the worst drought for hundreds of years.

Climatologists differ about the causes of this cooling trend but all agree that it has triggered a major change in the pattern of atmospheric circulation. The lower edge of the circumpolar vortex (the great cap of high-altitude winds revolving about the North Pole) has in recent years stayed farther south than usual during the summer. One effect of this is to slow the weather systems moving eastward over Europe, thus enabling persistent anti-cyclones to become established, and with the depressions being pushed southward, rainfall over the Mediterranean and Middle East has increased. Most serious of all, the tropical circulation belt has been squeezed toward the equator, so that the monsoon rains do not extend so far to the north.

### Uneven Change

These changes have not proceeded uniformly, but rather in fits and starts. So the two good years of monsoon in India should be interpreted as a lucky break in a deteriorating situation. Mrs. Gandhi is unlikely to find the gods on her side in the next five years.

None of us, however, should be surprised that the weather is changing. The first and most important lesson of the historical record is that there is no such thing as a climatic "normal." We have in fact many historical examples of changing climate that profoundly affected the age in which they occurred: the seven barren years of the 1690s, which are said to have so weakened Scotland that it submitted to union with England and Wales; the decline of the Indus, Euphrates and Mesopotamian empires, all of which, according to Bryn Mawr archaeologist Rhys Carpenter, fell because of global cooling leading to drought. Most interesting and relevant of all is the record of the Mill Creek people who around AD 1200 occupied a region near the present corn belt of the United States.

John Gribbin, writing in the current issue of the quarterly Food Policy, observes, "At that time, the region was one of tall-grass prairie uplands with wooded valley terraces and valley floors. Deer and corn were the Indian's staple foods. The Arctic expansion and changing climate brought a long drought, probably because of westerly winds, more persistent than before, crossing the Rockies and pulling the region into the rain shadow. Most of the forest disappeared. Tall grass was replaced by short grass. Farming villages in the West disappeared... The particular significance of those changes is that the drought persisted for 300 years."

### 40 Years

Dr. Gribbin concludes his analysis with this warning: "The pattern of climatic changes since the middle of this century has been the same as those of AD 1200, although the magnitude of the deterioration is not yet as great. Since, however, similar coolings in the past millennium have never lasted for less than 40 years, it seems at the very least the present trend may return us to a situation more typical (i.e. poorer

weather) of the past few hundred years than of the past few decades."

The question of the future is the most far-reaching and controversial one. After all, if the weather is going to deteriorate it will upset, as the CIA report suggests, the whole political balance of the world. Large countries, like India and China, will face famine conditions. They will become more and more dependent on imports from the North American breadbasket, which itself will have increasing difficulty in satisfying its own domestic needs.

However, the CIA report does oversimplify the argument. The consensus of climatological opinion believes that between now and the end of the century the cooling trend will continue. To that extent the CIA report is right. But the consensus also believes that, come the end of the century, man's industrial activities, which tend to warm the atmosphere, will begin to counteract the cooling. In fact, there is a school of thought that sees many of the great cities of the world becoming submerged as the ice caps melt and the seas rise.

The joker in the pack is Dr.

Bryson. Rewarded by the profession as one of the top three in the business, he is going to tell a conference of climatologists meeting in Japan this week that his latest research leads him to disagree with the consensus, and that the chances of the cooling trend accelerating are high.

Benjamin Franklin once wrote, "Some are weather wise, some are otherwise." In 1795 that was excusable. Today it is not. One can only concur with the observations of Stephen Schneider of the U.S. National Center for Atmospheric Research. He writes, "Since no definite answers can be given about the future course of our climate, estimates must be given and decisions made with available knowledge. After all, society already operates mainly on probabilities. For example, we raise or lower taxes or interest rates—with significant public impact—on the basis of the probability of the weather. Yet the economic theories supporting these decisions are no more exact than the probabilities of climatologists... The odds for increased climatic variability are disturbing. To my mind the real question is: 'Can we afford not to be prepared?'"

## Foreign Policy on Ice in the U.S.

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—One of the hottest documents circulating behind the scenes in Washington these days is a classified paper known as the Fri Report. It is significant in part because of its portentous subject—the proliferation of nuclear weapons. But it is even more significant because it demonstrates how President Ford can thwart Gov. Carter on foreign policy issues. It shows that despite the controversial nature of his record, Henry Kissinger will not be the kind of vibrant issue in the election campaign that he was in the primary fight against Ronald Reagan.

To be sure, Mr. Carter and the men around him have proclaimed themselves liberal Republicans, and blocked out positions sharply at odds with the classic spirit of realpolitik not wrongly attributed to Mr. Kissinger. But if Mr. Kissinger is good at anything, it is theater. He has been setting the stage for his own departure from office for months now. In the process, he has insulated himself and President Ford from the speakers so carefully sharpened by the Carter people.

The supreme example arises from the foreign policy position enunciated by Mr. Carter, first in a speech in New York and again last week in a speech in San Diego, against nuclear proliferation. Mr. Kissinger, truth to tell, has carefully regard proliferation as inevitable.

Neglect of Third World countries, especially in Africa, was another charge dear to Carter supporters. But since the last session of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Kissinger has been softening American opposition to demands by the developing nations for a better deal on sale of their primary products.

His latest arrangements for Rhodesia put him and the administration, beyond the range of the Carter guns on Africa.

The Mideast was a third possible subject of controversy. Carter and some of his advisers strongly implied Mr. Kissinger was preventing a settlement by crowding out the Palestinians. But the Soviet role in backing violence by the Palestinians in Lebanon and in Syria shows how

little disposed Moscow is to play a peacemaker role in the Mideast. The best prospects for a settlement between Israel and her neighbors lay with the Russians. So the Carter people can hardly claim that the Russian presence is necessary or even desirable.

Still another charge was that Mr. Kissinger let the opening to China stagnate by delaying recognition of Peking because of concern for maintaining relations with Taiwan. But in fact—as the invitation to former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger suggests—the Chinese are far more interested in a strong American global position against Russia than in an American withdrawal from Taiwan. The Chinese, already suspicious of Gov. Carter's talk of pulling American troops from Korea, will only be more nervous if his advisers convince him he should abandon Taiwan.

A final Carter charge against Kissinger had to do with excessive concessions made to the Soviet Union. But Mr. Carter's support for defense cuts and for Russian participation in negotiations on the Mideast and Korea make a mockery of any claim that he will be "tougher" than Mr. Kissinger.

There remains the matter of style and emphasis. Mr. Kissinger was surely partial to secret negotiations, and skirting use of veto in the hands of the United States Congress and the American people. But it is hard to make a big deal out of the spirit of policy when there are no major differences on substance.

The upshot is that the no-win debate on domestic issues is apt to be reactivated in the foreign policy field. More and more it looks as though the election may be determined by a change around a Mideast Affair or an unexpected revelation of corruption.

### Letters

#### Veto of Hanoi

Jeffrey Morgan's critical letter (Herald Tribune, Sept. 18-19) correctly assesses President Ford's veto of Hanoi's entry into the United Nations as "both highly hypocritical and paltry politics." However, he errs in his judgment that Hanoi's response to American requests via a-via missing soldiers and pilots merited the rejection. According to the UN Charter, a peace-abiding nation which

accepts the principles of the Charter qualifies for admission as a member. The U.S.-Hanoi dispute vis-a-vis missing forces is a "local" matter, wholly unrelated to the principles of the UN Charter. Moreover, it must be remembered that the U.S. assumes an obligation under the 1973 cease-fire accords to contribute to the reconstruction of Indochina. Under principles of international law, a party in default is not entitled to insist on compliance by the other party of its obligations.

Having visited Hanoi and Haiphong in 1972 as co-chairman of the Lawyers Committee on American Policy Towards Vietnam, I can attest to the devastation wrought by American bombing.

The good name of the United States requires the fulfillment of the reconstruction obligation assumed and our abstention from vetoing a future role for Vietnam's entry into the United Nations.

JOSEPH H. CROWN.

Madrid.

## Press, Politics, Power

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Gov. Carter has been getting a bad press lately, but it's not necessarily the same thing. He is behind in the headlines, but he is still well ahead on the bottom line of state electoral votes, and this is what decides presidential elections. Two things have hurt Mr. Carter in recent weeks. He has been too available and too candid. The reaction is almost, but not quite, funny. For 15 years, ever since the murder of President Kennedy, we've been complaining that we couldn't find the president, or get the truth out of him when we did.

Then along came Jimmy Carter, who was at first condemned as a calculating man, who planned out every sentence and negotiated every audience, but he has lately been condemned for talking too freely and not calculating enough.

The result at the beginning of October, one month before Election Day, is that the news of secondary issues has been dominating the primary policy questions of the coming four years. This has created the impression that Mr. Carter is slipping and Mr. Ford is gaining in the popular vote, which is true, and that the President may finally take the decisive electoral vote, which is possible but not at all probable on present evidence.

Gov. Carter is holding the South. The more he is condemned in the North, by Catholic bishops on abortion, by old Democratic polls who don't like his tactics, by "liberal" snobs who don't like his style or his accent, the more the South, despite his blunders, is likely to support him.

**Southern Victory**  
And if Mr. Carter comes out of the South in November with even 150 electoral votes, let alone the 190 his staff thinks he will get, it will still take a spectacular collapse of the Democratic party in the populous industrial states of the North to produce a Republican victory.

This election started in the newspapers and on television as a contest of personalities, but neither Mr. Ford nor Mr. Carter has impressed the voters all that much. Accordingly, it is coming down to a struggle between the party machines to get out the vote in the big states from Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, through the industrial Middle Western states to California.

Here the media is not the message. Despite the headlines, there is no Ford landslide. On the Northern battlegrounds, the Democrats have the governors, the unions, the bands and the wagons. The media measures the mood and the polls reflect it, but they do not measure the decisive electoral statistics.

Twice in the history of the Republic, Hayes, in 1876, and Nixon, in 1960, actually lost the popular vote but won the presidency on the electoral vote. In our own time, however, which we are likely to have this year, have not been an accurate measure of the decisive state electoral counts.

In 1960, John Kennedy defeated Richard Nixon by less than 0.2 of one per cent of the popular vote—34,227,086 nationwide for Kennedy to 34,107,648 for Nixon, but Kennedy won on the state electoral votes, 308 to 318.

**The '68 Vote**  
It was closer on the electoral table in 1968. Richard Nixon won in the popular vote by 0.7 of one per cent—31,703,772 to Humphrey's 31,703,333, with George Wallace of Alabama holding the balance with 9,908,141 votes, or 13.5 per cent of the total.

And this time, Gov. Carter has Big Labor on his side in the Northern industrial states, where not a single major labor union leader is backing Mr. Ford, and the AFL-CIO is just beginning to circulate over 25 million brochures, appealing to their members to support him, not on abortion or Haypo, but on jobs and wages.

President Ford might have overplayed the advantages of the Democratic party's organization if he had used the White House as a platform rather than a bunker, but he has had nothing to say except that he is "experienced" and that Mr. Carter is "lousy."

Mr. Ford has chosen a negative strategy. He is trying to make Mr. Carter the issue rather than his own party's record of the last eight years, or his own party's program for the future. This is playing up popular votes, but so far at least, not the electoral votes that will count in the end.



## Colloquial Greek Is Replacing Puristic Language in Schools

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Oct. 3 (NYT).—When Greek schoolchildren opened their new books last month, they were able to read them—for a change.

Heretofore, texts have been written in an artificial language called Katharevousa, which is virtually incomprehensible to many Greeks. Now they will be in Demotiki, the spoken language.

This is one of several major educational reforms introduced last year by the government of Konstantinos Karamanlis, the age for compulsory schooling has been raised from 12 to 15. More emphasis will be placed on technical and practical training and less on such subjects as ancient Greek.

The main motive behind the changes is Greece's prospective entry into the European Economic Community. "To be able to compete against Europe we have to be on the same educational level," explained Alexandros Karamanlis, an education official.

### Emotional Issue

At the same time the Premier has artfully defused some of the most emotional issues dividing the nation. He draws most of his support from the center and right. Reform of the language has long been one of the left's strongest debating points.

Some who welcome the reforms say they do not go far enough. Even the demotic language, they note, retains its archaic accent marks and confusing alphabet. They also wonder whether the government has not just changed the structure and method of education without revising the underlying values and philosophy.

The language problem goes to the formation of the modern Greek state in the 1830s. A small primitive corner of the Ottoman Empire, the new nation was hailed in Western Europe as a reincarnation of ancient Greece.

"It was a silly, romantic idea," said Harry Hionides, a teacher and author. "We were really descendants of the Byzantines, but Europe told us we were the inheritors of ancient Greece, and we believed them."

### Ancient Luster

Greek scholars, many of them expatriates, decided that the demotic language was too vulgar and too foreign, since it was heavily laden with Turkish and Italian words. The country, too insecure and unsure of its identity to stand on its own feet, welcomed the luster of ancient Athens.

The scholars decided Katharevousa—the root of the name is

the word for pure—a cleansed language based on the ancient tongue that became the badge of the educated elite and an important source of power and profit because the common people could not read the newspapers, the laws or even the instructions on a medicine bottle.

The political left pressed the cause for Demotiki, "the language of the people," while the right identified Katharevousa with tradition, religion and, eventually, anti-Communism. Riots erupted over the issue periodically and once even brought down a government.

Gradually Demotiki gained influence. Poets and novelists used it almost exclusively. By the early 1960s some newspapers had adopted a modified version. The military junta that seized power in 1967 tried to reimpose Katharevousa but only succeeded in discrediting it for good. Since the junta fell two years ago Demotiki has infiltrated such institutions as television and the law courts.

### Merely Killing

The official demise of Katharevousa amounts to a mercy killing, the education minister, George Hailis, said when he introduced one of the reform bills in parliament last month. For the first time a piece of legislation had been drafted in Demotiki.

Starting next year nine years of schooling, including three years of junior high, will be compulsory instead of six. At age 15 students will then be able to take examinations for an academic senior high school or enter a new chain of vocational-technical schools.

High school students formerly spent a great deal of time and money at special coaching schools, cramming for university entrance exams. Last year 85,000 competed for 15,000 places. The new system eliminates the entrance exams and promises a higher education to all who perform well in academic high school.

"Education is such a mess that we can't get out of it in one or two years," said Mr. Hionides, who teaches at a private high school. "It will take 10 or 20 years."

### Attack on Italian Right

MILAN, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Young left-wingers smashed their way into an empty office of the right-wing Italian Social Movement yesterday, threw furniture into the street and set it on fire, police said.



WAYFARERS—Deep in the heart of Texas (Dallas), two New Jersey women, Mrs. Ann Drache (left) and Mrs. Neta Sgro check a road map with Hoboken taxi driver Jack Keator before heading east and north to finish off a cross-country cab trip that took them as far west as Las Vegas. The women don't drive.

## 'Oil Games' Will Test the Power of West to Meet an Embargo

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (NYT).—Simulating an oil embargo like the one that grew out of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, 19 industrial countries plan this week to test new arrangements for sharing oil in an emergency.

In what Washington insists is coincidence, the test will begin almost on the third anniversary of that war.

More than 30 oil companies will be asked what oil they can divert to supposedly oil-short countries, but no ships will actually be rerouted.

"Don't use the word 'war games,' but it's probably the most descriptive word," said a planner with one of the U.S. companies.

The test, to be directed from the International Energy Agency in Paris, will start tomorrow and run six or eight weeks. The agency was created after the 1973 war and a resulting five-month embargo by most Arab oil states on shipments to the United States and the Netherlands.

The 1973 war broke out on Oct. 6, which was also the Jewish high holy day of atonement, Yom Kippur. This year, Yom Kippur is tomorrow.

U.S. officials, nervous lest the timing be seen as nose-thumbing at the Arabs, insist it is coincidence.

"It is not confrontational," a State Department official emphasized.

Among the 19 International Energy Agency members are the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Germany and Japan.

The United States took the lead in forging this alliance of oil-consuming countries to de-

vise new ways to conserve energy, to collaborate in development of new energy sources, to show the oil-exporting states that the importers would help each other in time of need and to strengthen Washington's position as a global leader.

The view in Washington and in other capitals is that if another shortage occurs, the oil companies will have to carry the burden of managing supplies, as

they did in 1973-74. The companies have done most of the planning, under federal and international supervision.

Companies to Do Job

A U.S. oil executive made the same point, saying of the October-November test, "the companies will probably do 99 per cent of the job." As they did in the last crisis, "As we look at it, this is just formalization of what we had before."

However, the executive added, one difference is that Congress has authorized the government to compel oil companies to share domestic U.S. supplies with other countries.

In Paris, a so-called "design group" will post hypothetical interruptions of oil supplies. For example, the planners could assume a variation of the 1973 cuts in Arab production and the ban on deliveries to certain countries. They might assume initially that Iran increases production, as it did in 1973-74, and a few days later, reverse that assumption to take account of Iran's improved relations with its Arab neighbors.

Control Group

A "control group" of oil executives, U.S. government observers and international civil servants would then assess the severity of the problem. By telecommunications, the Energy Agency would relay data to the 31 oil companies expected to participate. The companies would advise as to possible shortages of specific petroleum products in particular markets, taking into account stocks on hand and at

Ultimately, companies would advise Paris how much oil they

## Death Wish Brings Charge Of Homicide

LORAIN, Ohio, Oct. 3 (AP).

"I hope you have a heart attack and die," John Mihalsky, 66, shouted at Louis Pastor, 68, during a quarrel. Mr. Pastor then had a heart attack and died.

The Lorain County coronor ruled the death last week a homicide due to a heart attack, and Mr. Mihalsky was arrested Friday and charged with involuntary manslaughter.

The two men, both residents of this town, reportedly had not seen each other in three years when they met and quarreled Wednesday as Mr. Pastor was returning from a fishing trip.

Police said Mr. Mihalsky knew Mr. Pastor had a heart condition.

## Obituaries

### William Zeckendorf, 71, Led Realty Empire That Crashed

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT).—William Zeckendorf, 71, the real estate developer who put together the site for the United Nations headquarters and transformed scores of ailing properties into profitable assets before his company crashed in 1965 in a spectacular bankruptcy, died Thursday night of a stroke in his apartment here.

Mr. Zeckendorf had been ill intermittently for the last six years but had continued to serve as a consultant to the General Property Corp., successor to his Webb & Knapp concern.

First as vice-president, then as president, board chairman and sole stockholder, Mr. Zeckendorf was the propulsive force behind Webb & Knapp's dealings for 27 years. The company traded in major hotels and office structures, holding at various times the Chrysler and Graybar Buildings and the St. Regis, Astor and Drake Hotels in New York City.

It initiated such landmark developments as Kips Bay Plaza here, Place Ville-Marie in Montreal, Society Hill in Philadelphia, L'Enfant Plaza in Washington, Mile High City in Denver and Century City in Los Angeles. The projects, many of which were completed by others, have been credited with spurring the revival of downtown areas throughout this country and in Canada.

But behind these accomplishments, and the facade of glamour and prosperity that Mr. Zeckendorf built for the company was a shaky structure of loans at high interest rates that proved too weak to sustain Mr. Zeckendorf's ambitions.

And even before Webb & Knapp's failure, observers noted that for every Zeckendorf project that got built there seemed to be another that disappeared after a major publicity buildup.

Nevertheless, real estate professionals gave Mr. Zeckendorf credit for both imagination and

### Legion Training Depot Is Bombed on Corsica

CORTE, Corsica, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—A bomb exploded early today at the French Foreign Legion's training depot here but no one was hurt and damage was slight, police said.

There is tension on Corsica between the legion and local inhabitants after the arrest of a legion deserter who is accused of the murder of two civilians and the sentencing of two other legionnaires for killing a local woman.



William Zeckendorf

accomplishment. Harman Goldstone, an architect and former chairman of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, said Friday that "he was an enormous stimulus, a sparkplug for New York and a very creative personality, in many ways ahead of his time."

Roger Stevens, chairman of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, a Broadway producer and a real estate broker who was both competitor and associate of Mr. Zeckendorf at various times, said: "In any year when he was working, he made more successful deals alone than the next five busiest brokers all together."

### Fouad Nassar

AMMAN, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Fouad Nassar, 62, the organizer of the Communist movement in Palestine and Jordan, died Friday, according to leftist political sources here.

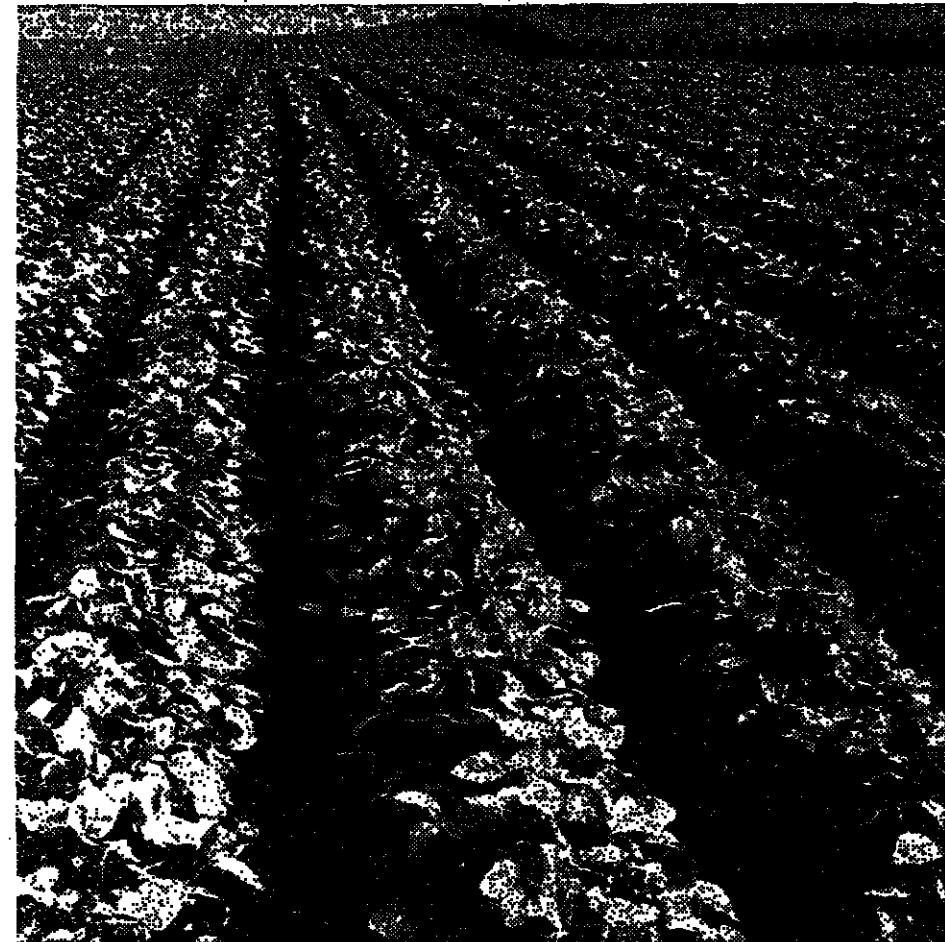
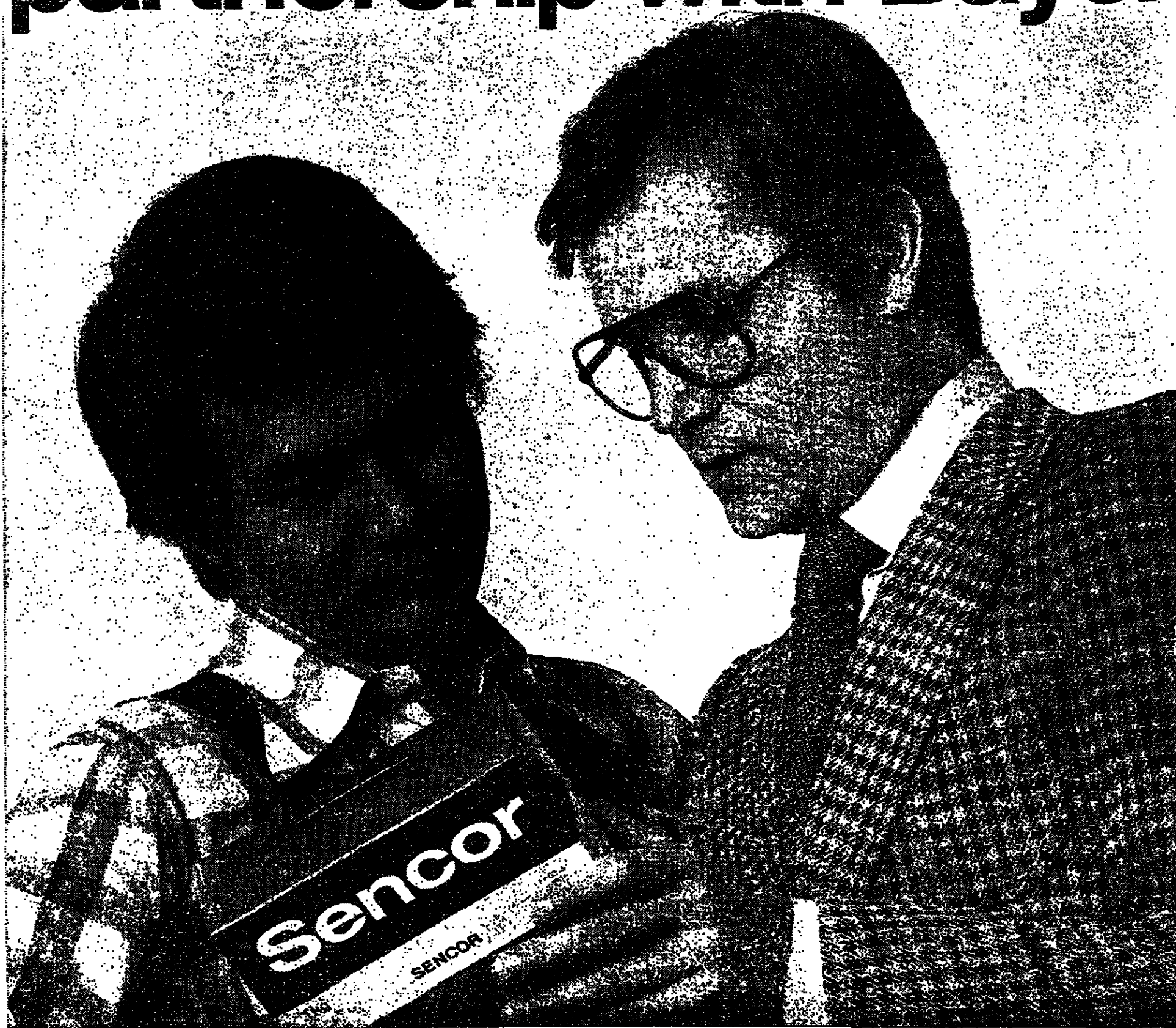
He began the Communist movement in Haifa, then in Palestine, in 1940 and moved eight years later to Jordan, where he established a nucleus for a Communist party. He was arrested several times and the party was never granted legal status. Since 1967, he had been a member of the Palestinian National Council.

### Richard Joseph

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP).—Richard Joseph, 66, travel editor of Esquire magazine, died Thursday night aboard a plane bringing him back from a travel trade association's meeting in the Virgin Islands.

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All the time, however, large agricultural areas are surrounded by enemies all too ready to wreak havoc. The soybean is no exception to this rule. Weeds can be just as dangerous as noxious insects; weed growth deprives other plants of food, water and light. This means they considerably reduce both yield and quality.

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Bayer agricultural chemicals research developed a new weed-killer for use in soybean cultures. The leaf and soil herbicide Sencor is safely

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## A Multinational Growth Industry

# Vienna's Bid to Make Hay of UN

By Don Cook

VIENNA.—More than any city in Europe, Vienna lives on a great imperial past while dreaming of an elusive future. Today, a 6700-million monument to Vienna's biggest dream since Strauss wrote his waltzes is rising on the banks of the Danube.

It is Vienna's bid to join New York and Geneva as a third full-fledged United Nations center: a cluster of strikingly modern, gracefully curved Y-shaped office towers which are centered on a low, circular conference building which has nine meeting halls. In 1979, the Austrian government will hand the whole complex to the UN, rent free.

Two UN organizations are already established in Vienna and are waiting to move in—the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). They will use about 3,000 offices out of the total of 4,500 which will be available. But the UN being one of the world's growth industries, the Austrians are confident that the rest will fill up rapidly, and that the new center will attract a full flow of UN conferences and regional meetings to take advantage of the new facilities at reduced costs.

### A Nightmare

"There wouldn't be much point to building a huge complex and then hanging up a sign on the door saying fully occupied on the

day it opens," Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said.

But many Austrians find Vienna's dream a nightmare. From the start the project has been mired in architectural, financial and political controversy. Since ground was broken and construction at last got under way in 1973, the cost estimates have shot up by 250 per cent. The UN City (as it is already christened) will cost more than twice as much as Austria's annual defense effort and now works out at something over \$100 per citizen for buildings on which no rent will ever be paid.

Moreover, the closer Austria's UN City gets to completion, the cooler have become Austria's relations with neighboring Switzerland, which takes a very jaundiced diplomatic view of what it sees as an effort by Vienna to undermine Geneva's long hold on the UN growth industry.

In view of all these problems and feelings, Chancellor Kreisky prudently decided recently to postpone an official cornerstone-laying ceremony at the project. After all, you can lay a cornerstone anytime on an unfinished building, or even wait and unveil a plaque when it opens. It is typical of what is known in Vienna as "an Austrian solution"—to wait for a problem to go away.

"Austria will get more security out of this project than it will ever get from its armed forces," a government official said. "We body argued about cost with Emperor Francis Joseph when he built the Ringstrasse and the Opera House—and what would Vienna be today without them?"

There is little doubt that the UN can use a third center—par-

ticularly when it will get one on the generous rent-free terms which Vienna is offering. In Geneva, the UN has long since outgrown the old Palais des Nations, built in the 1930s to house the League of Nations. Even with a large addition completed two years ago, big enough to take a full General Assembly meeting, the UN still spends something like \$20 million a year in rental of private office space in Geneva to house its burgeoning staff.

### Opposition

But first hints from the Austrians a year or so ago that it might be appropriate to move the UN's Economic Commission for Europe to Vienna drew frosty and indignant reactions from the EC itself, and stiff diplomatic remonstrations from the Swiss about Austrian poaching on their UN territory. The possibility of moving the International Narcotics Control Board from Geneva to Vienna has also been discreetly canvassed and so far rejected.

The position of the Austrian government is all the more delicate since the UN secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim, is Austrian and coming up for reappointment this year. So, at this point, the Austrians cannot afford to lobby in New York too hard, and the secretary-general himself has to be doubly reserved in pushing the case for moving special agencies or units of the UN to his native city.

"We are a capital of a small country with international character, located geographically where we look both ways," Chancellor Kreisky said. "We are not competing with New York and

Geneva at all. The political headquarters of the UN in New York is an obligation of the U.S. government, and nobody should try to take that obligation away from the United States. We are good neighbors with Switzerland and certainly don't want to take anything away from Geneva. We see our UN City as a meeting place and a bridge."

An Austrian Foreign Ministry official explained that Austria's concept is that New York, of course, remains the headquarters and political center of the UN, while the economic and social agencies concentrate in Geneva, and then Vienna emerges as a center for a growing range of UN activities in the technological fields, with the atomic energy and industrial development agencies leading the way.

None of this really answers how the office buildings on the Danube are going to fill up when occupancy begins in the spring of 1979. The IAEA reduced its earlier estimates of space it will need, and now expects to move about 1,600 persons from its present headquarters in a converted luxury hotel on the Ringstrasse. UNIDO will take up space for 2,000 persons. There will be a UN administrative staff, a secretariat, translation staff and typing pool, a library and a computer center, as well as restaurant and maintenance facilities—all involving 500 to 700 persons.

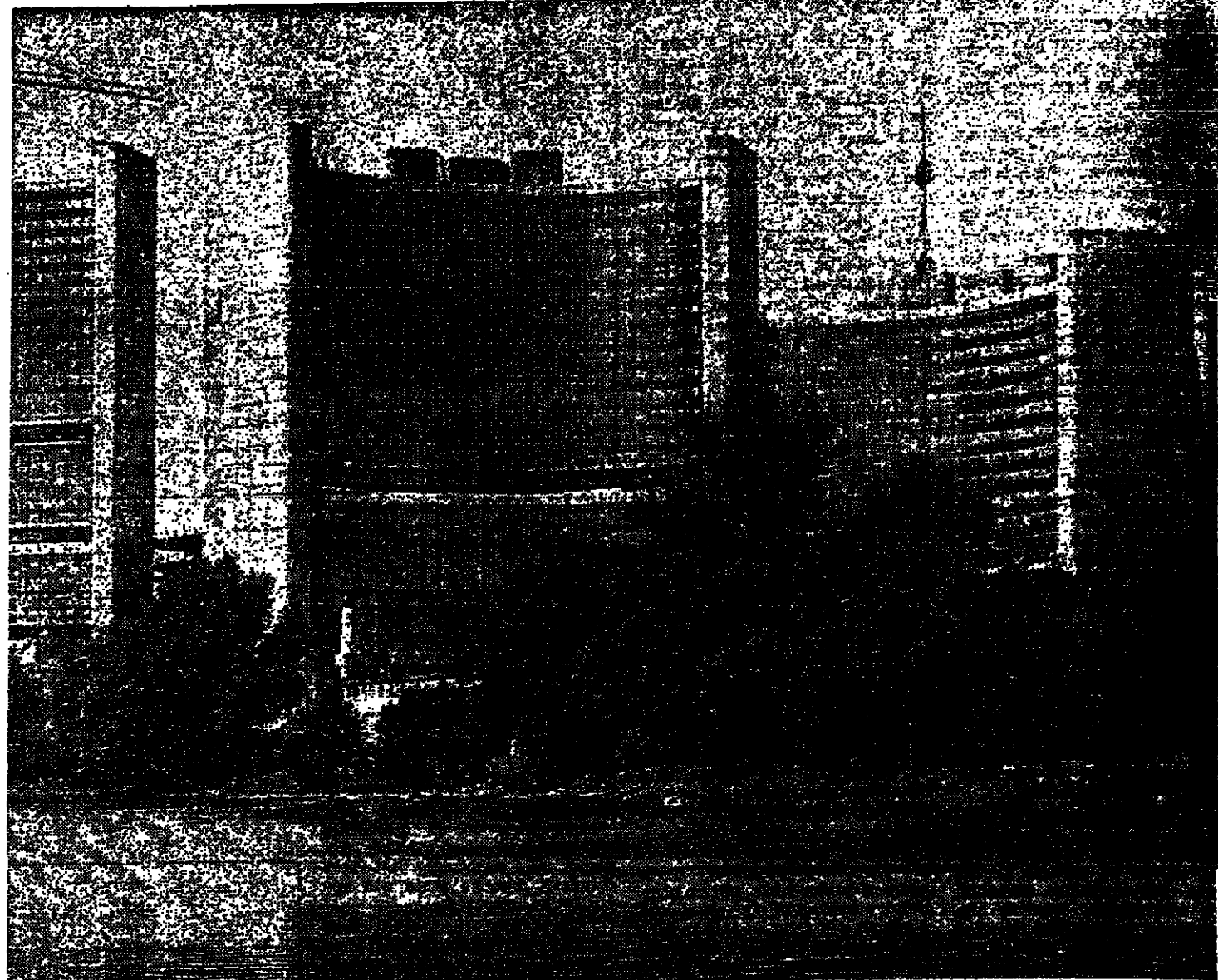
### 'Just Right'

Thus, with space for 4,500 being built, there will be room for a further 1,000 or so bureaucrats when the buildings are completed—just right for a couple of UN

branches of about 500 staff each," a hopeful Austrian official said. In fact, by standards of UN growth, this is not much.

Although there is decided and determined resistance on the part of practically all UN staff people

## INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS



Part of the "UN City" complex that is going up in Vienna and that will be given rent-free to world organization.

## Affluence Arrives, Suspensions Remain

# Libya Mixing Oil and Revolution

By Marvin Howe

TRIPOLI, Libya (NYT).—Scarcely two decades ago Libya was called the poorest country in the world. But now new buildings are going up in every corner of this capital. The port is clogged with freighters from all over the world. The streets are lined with Mercedes-Benzes, Volkswagens and Peugeot pickup trucks. And the hotels are crowded with foreign consultants and contractors.

The difference is oil and revolution. Col. Moammar Qadhafi, who led the young officers who overthrew the monarchy in 1969, has forced foreign oil companies to pay higher taxes and royalties and led the drive in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for higher prices.

This year the government expects to receive nearly \$8 billion in revenues from oil, giving the 2.5 million Libyans the highest per-capita income in Africa.

The oil money is visible everywhere. It can be seen at Abu Selim, which used to be a vast slum on the outskirts of Tripoli. The area is still sandy and treeless, but the shacks have been replaced by pastel-colored concrete apartment buildings three and four stories high.

### A Good Life

"We used to live like animals but now we can have a good life," Bedrya Ali, a nurse's aide, said, proudly showing visitors her new rent-free apartment of three rooms.

A few blocks away, Said Baraka, deputy director of a primary school, was checking the records after the first day of the term. The spacious, airy structure, opened last year, has an enrollment of 1,600 boys, most of whom go on to secondary school.

The new affluence can also be seen in the souks, or markets, in the old Turkish part of the city. The narrow, cobblestoned streets are lined with vendors selling cotton shirts and trousers from China, Italian shoes and fruit and vegetables from all over Europe. In the meat market, men crowd to buy Libyan lamb at \$3.40 a pound. In the jewelry quarter, women in long white robes trade their silver bracelets for more fashionable gold ones.

At Gargareh, a bleak but wealthy suburb by the sea, scores of handsome three-story villas are going up behind high walls. The area used to be inhabited largely by foreigners but they are outnumbered now by Libyan merchants and civil servants. East of Tripoli, near the former U.S. air base at Wheelus Field, several wealthy farmers who imported chickens from Europe until the government forbade it, have started a vast poultry farm with the most modern equipment from the Netherlands.

### Main Achievements

The main achievements of the revolution were listed by Col. Qadhafi during a rally at Martyr's Square that marked the seventh anniversary of the revolution on Sept. 1. They were the construction of 350,000 housing units, many factories, hospitals,

schools, power stations and roads and a large merchant fleet, as well as the establishment of farms and the introduction of social security.

The Libyan leader also spoke at length about what he termed a new experiment in direct popular democracy. A general people's congress, set for early next year, is to choose "supervisors" to replace the traditional ministers and will define the law of the society.

Western diplomats who have studied the system and observed so-called people's committees at work say it appears to be a kind of tribal democracy, in which the community meets under a palm tree and voices opinions, but with the final decisions made by the chief.

A bedouin, Col. Qadhafi is familiar with the nomads' lengthy palavers, in which they argue about everything from their rights to certain date palms to the price of salt and then expect the chief to solve their problems.

### Qadhafi's Defeats

Not so, Col. Qadhafi's close aides insist. They maintain that the leader has been defeated on at least two issues. By this new popular organization, in January he tried to raise the price of sugar, which is only 8 cents a pound—the U.S. price is currently 20 cents—and the people said no. Recently he wanted to break relations with Egypt but the people's congress refused.

In the Martyr's Square speech, Col. Qadhafi made a special appeal to the Arab peoples of other countries "to shape their own future" by following Libya's example of "a people's revolution and the establishment of the people's authority." This is an indication that he has put aside his ambitions for formal union with other Arab states for the time being and is trying to rally Arab support to his own government. Along the same line, he has called an Arab peoples' conference here Oct. 4-7 to back the Palestinians.

The truth of the matter is that Col. Qadhafi, for all his oil wealth, has not achieved his main goal: to unite the Arab peoples under his leadership against Israel. On the contrary, he has won considerable suspicion and hostility among other Arab leaders because of his indiscriminate support of so-called liberation movements and what is generally viewed as meddling in other countries' internal affairs.

### Arab Accusations

Among others, Egypt, the Sudan, Tunisia and Morocco have accused Col. Qadhafi of supporting insurrection within their borders.

The verbal exchanges between Col. Qadhafi and President Anwar Sadat took a serious turn a few weeks ago when Egyptian Army units were moved from the Israeli front to the Libyan border. The Libyan minister of state for information, Mohammed Belagien Zawi, who is a close associate of the colonel, labeled the deployment part of a broad conspiracy stemming from the Sinai accords between the Egyptians and the Israelis.

Sadat made a secret commitment under the Sinai agreements

to reduce his forces on the Israeli front to a minimum," Mr. Zawi said in an interview. "He had to find a pretext to justify moving the troops and so he staged the Sinai hijacking."

It is, of course, a German-speaking city, not French-speaking, and German is not even an official UN language. But then Switzerland is not even a member of the UN.

Los Angeles Times.

## MiG-25 Could Zap Some Pentagon Claims

By Robert Carr

WASHINGTON.—The recent flight of Soviet Air Force Lt. Viktor Belenko from his home-land to Japan in a MiG-25 Foxbat aircraft will undoubtedly receive a place in the annals of U.S.-Soviet relations. More spectacular have been the flights of fancy generated by the Department of Defense public-relations machine regarding the capabilities of this aircraft.

Beginning with a 1973 statement by then-Air Force Secretary Robert Seamans that the MiG-25

mean rapid-fire cannon and heat-seeking short-range missiles.

Contrary to popular belief, maximum speed and altitude are of no significance whatever to a fighter. All through the 1960s the United States built fighter aircraft capable of Mach 2.5 top speed and 65,000-ft ceiling. But, if you were to take the ten best U.S. fighter pilots, with experience in these aircraft totalling perhaps 20,000 hours, you would find that among them they have probably spent less than one hour above Mach 2, none of it in combat. It is simply impossible to maneuver at high supersonic speed.

In Vietnam U.S. pilots found that as soon as they engaged a North Vietnamese MiG-21, they had to go into the tightest turn possible in order to bring the enemy into their gun sights. As a result, the aircraft was unable to maintain speed and altitude. Speed would quickly drop to about Mach 0.4 and altitude would progressively drop to treetop level. If either aircraft broke off and attempted to straighten out and gain speed, it would be exposing itself to a shot from the rear by the other.

Recognizing this, the newest U.S. fighter designs, the Air Force F-15 and Navy F-18, have abandoned "nomad" speed above Mach 2.0 and altitude above 50,000 ft, in return for greatly increased performance at medium speed and altitude.

Paradoxically, where the old-generation "fast" but relatively non-maneuverable fighters were reduced to fighting at less than half the speed of sound and treetop altitude, the newer "slow" generation, with its super maneuverability and acceleration, will be able to out-climb, out-accelerate, out-turn, out-see, out-hide and out-shoot the Foxbat by margins so wide that the expected U.S. kill-ratio advantage is almost incontestable. No U.S. F-15 or F-18 pilot need fear the Foxbat unless he is asleep, radically outmaneuvered or an utter boob.

The mission of an unarmed reconnaissance aircraft is not to win a fight but to avoid it. It must get in, take its photographs and get out as quickly as possible. The MiG-25's high speed and altitude are well suited for this purpose, and it has operated successfully in the Mideast. But even in reconnaissance it is not all that impressive, for two reasons.

First, we have better craft. The U.S. SR-71 Blackbird, in operation for more than 10 years, flies faster than the MiG-25, can sustain in excess of 88,000 ft. altitude and is far superior in navigation and countermeasure equipment. Moreover, the Soviet plane can sustain high speed and altitude for only about 10 minutes before running out of fuel, while the Blackbird gets its longest range (3,000 miles) on top speed and altitude.

Second, we have the means to bring down a MiG-25. The F-14 naval interceptor carries the Phoenix missile, which can reach out nearly 100 miles and shoot



United Press International.

TESTING.—The MiG-25 flown to Japan was taken out of its hangar for tests by a 200-man Japanese Self-Defense Force team. The engines were run and electronics and other systems were checked yesterday at an air base near Tokyo. The plane was not flown.

down an aircraft flying Foxbat speeds even at 80,000 ft. (This assumes the F-14/Phoenix can be made reliable, a debatable point.)

### Interceptor Role

The interceptor mission consists of flying out more or less in a straight line to shoot down an attacking bomber as far away from the bomber's target as possible. Since visual identification is not required, the interception can be made with long-distance air-to-air missiles; smallness, high maneuverability and visibility are not required. A good interceptor must have long-range weapons and radar and the aircraft itself must have long range. Speed and fast climb are highly desirable.

If the Soviet Union were under attack by high-flying bombers, the MiG-25 should work quite well, using its very high top speed and good climb to reach, and shoot down the bombers before they could reach Russian cities or military installations. The problem is that the Soviet Union will not be attacked by high-flying bombers, except possibly from China.

All U.S. strategic bomber missions now call for penetration at altitudes below 50,000 feet. When conventional aircraft radar, such as that in the MiG-25, attempts to track a low-flying target, all it sees is a clattering mass of reflections from the ground. To filter out the ground clutter and track a low-flying bomber requires a highly sophisticated system known as a "look-down radar." While all of our new-generation U.S. fighters have look-down radars, no Soviet aircraft has one which will work over land. It is simply beyond the reach of Soviet technology and will probably remain so for several years. The MiG-25 would have been a good interceptor 15 years ago but is useless today.

In 1964 the Air Force flew an armed version of the Blackbird, the YF-12A, which was a high-altitude interceptor superior to today's Foxbat in every significant respect. The YF-12A was

never placed in production because we saw no requirement for a high-altitude interceptor.

The mediocre performance of the MiG-25 at medium fighter altitudes becomes very poor at treetop altitude. U.S. fighters will not only outmaneuver the Foxbat at low altitude but will also outrun it in a straight line. The Japanese F-4s lost the MiG-25 flown by the defector not because it outmaneuvered or outran them but because the F-4s, lacking look-down radar, were unable to locate the Russian plane once it dropped to the deck.

The MiG-25's successful penetration of Japan did not demonstrate the inferiority of Japanese defenses or the superiority of Soviet aircraft. It merely demonstrated that any perimeter air defense without look-down radar is useless against low-flying aircraft. Any U.S. fighter or bomber could have penetrated Soviet defenses with equal or greater ease.

News reports on Lt. Belenko's aircraft have indicated that the "highly capable avionics" claimed by Secretary Seamans are in fact simple vacuum-tube systems we would have considered obsolete ten years ago and unimpressive 15 years ago. But even more interesting is the discovery that Foxbat employs steel where Western observers had assumed titanium was used. The significance of this goes beyond the MiG-25 to the question of overall Soviet military sophistication and to the credibility of the U.S. Defense Department.

### Titanium Clues

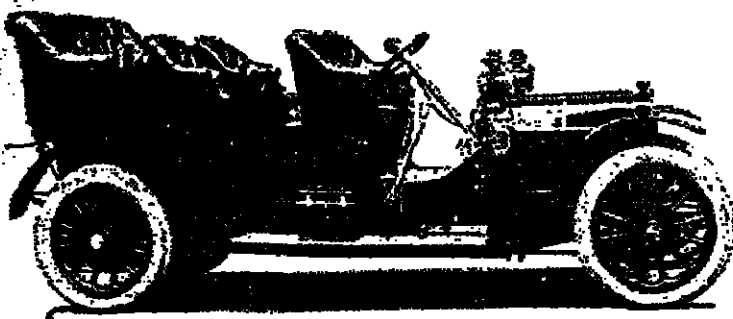
For many years, the Russians have had more pieces of military equipment than the United States but the American hardware has been qualitatively superior by large margins. More recently, the Defense Department has said that, despite the obvious shoddy quality of Soviet consumer goods and the primitiveness of Russia's space program, Soviet military equipment has been of high quality albeit not necessarily high

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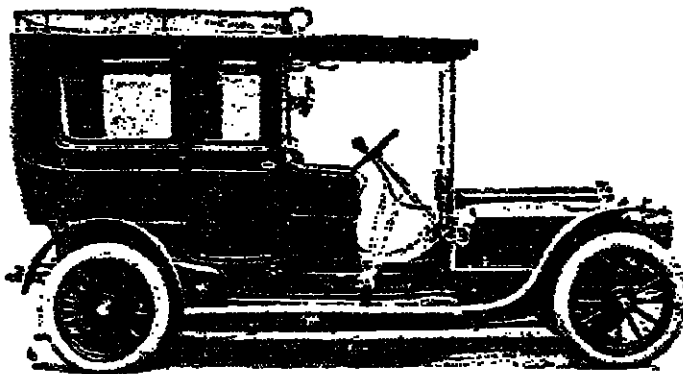




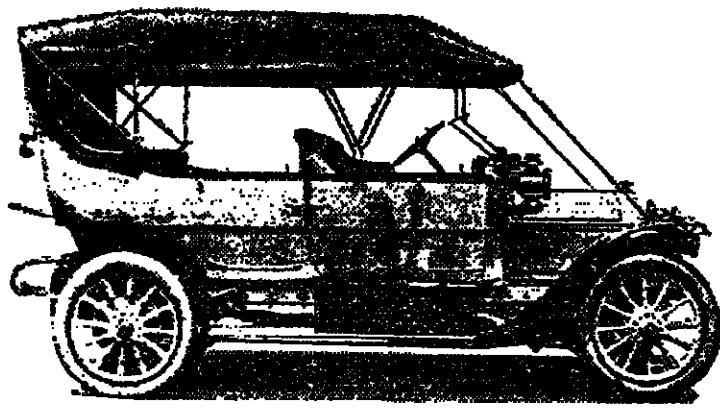
1906 4563 cc, 1280 kg



1907 10,563 cc, 1900 kg



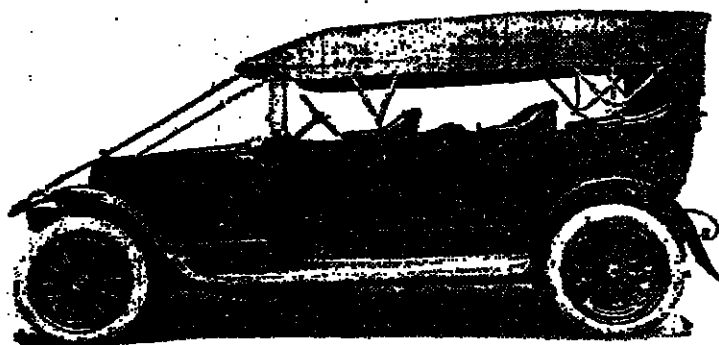
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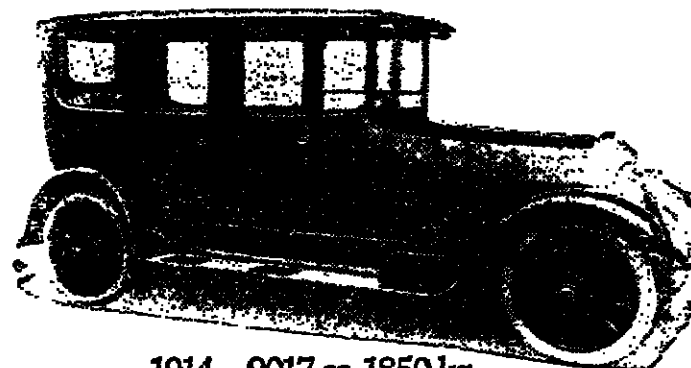
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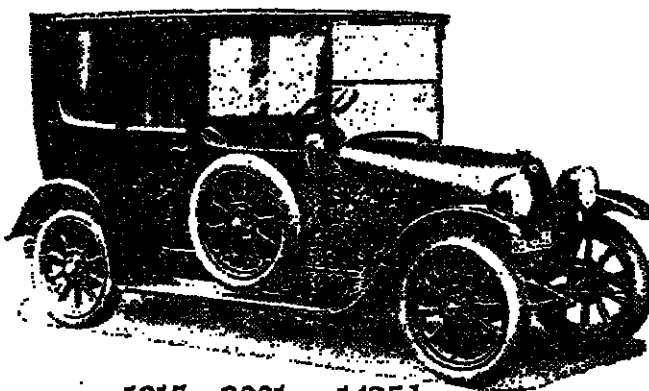
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1910 9017 cc, 1750 kg



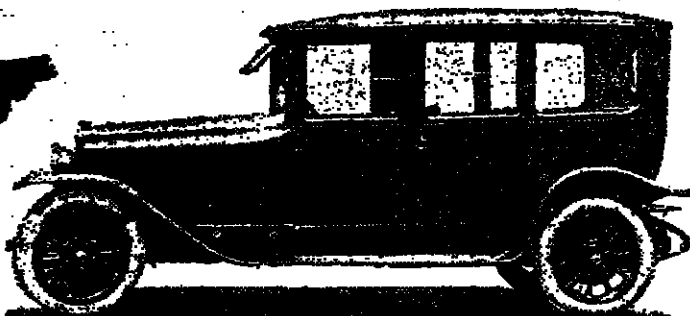
1914 9017 cc, 1850 kg



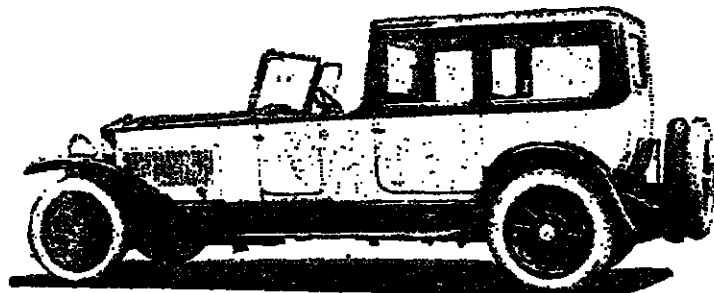
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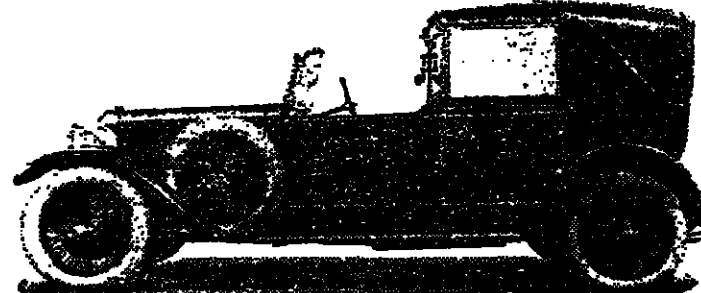
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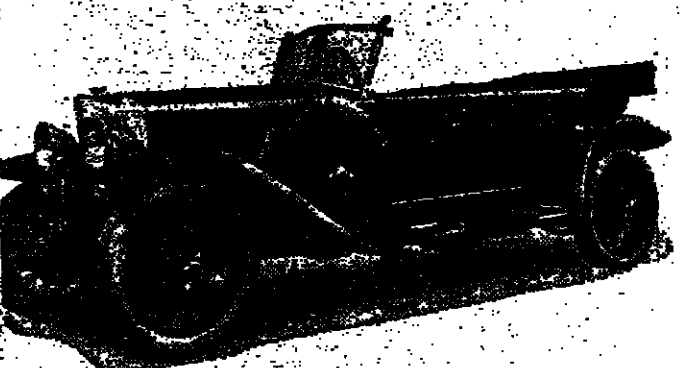
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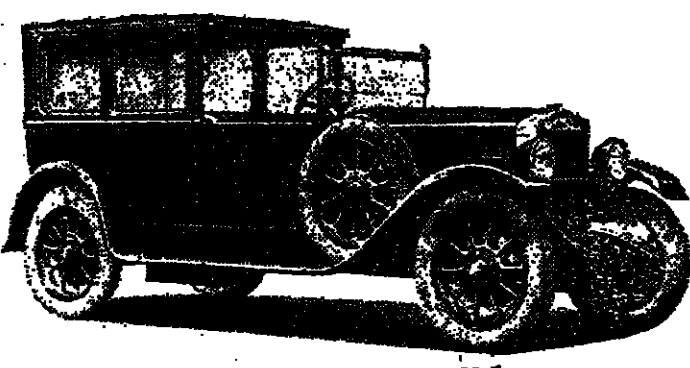
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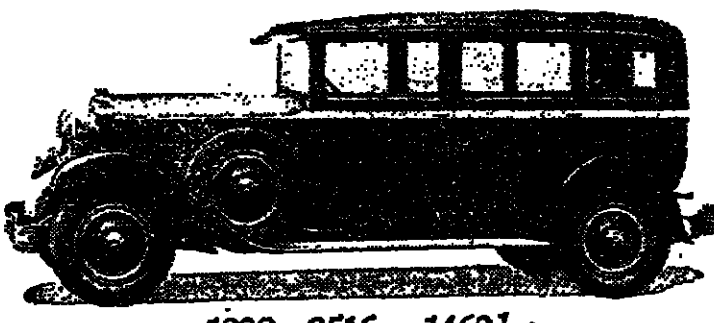
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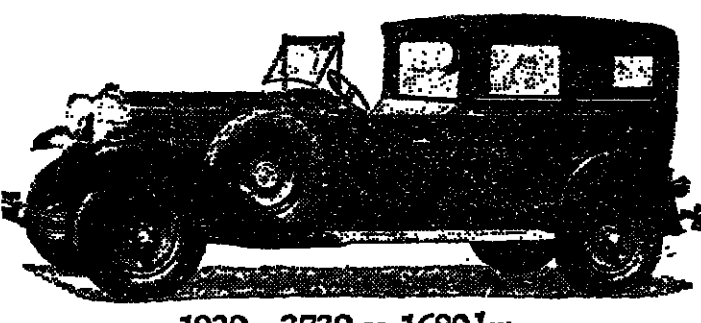
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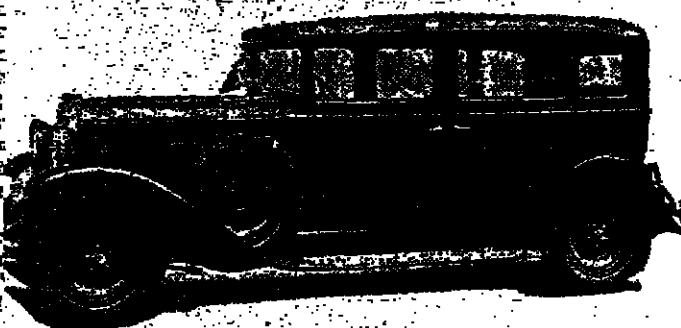
1926 3446 cc, 1760 kg



1928 2516 cc, 1460 kg



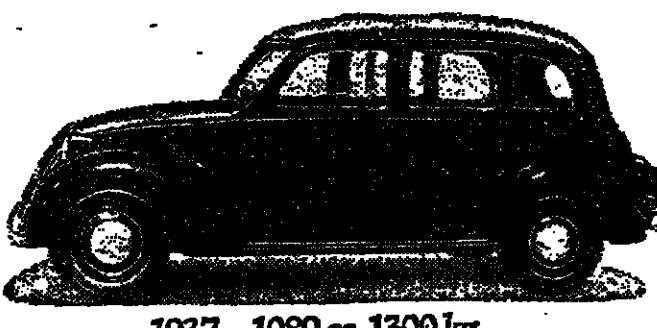
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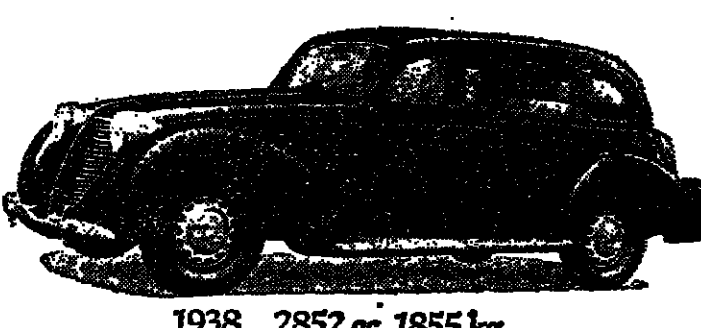
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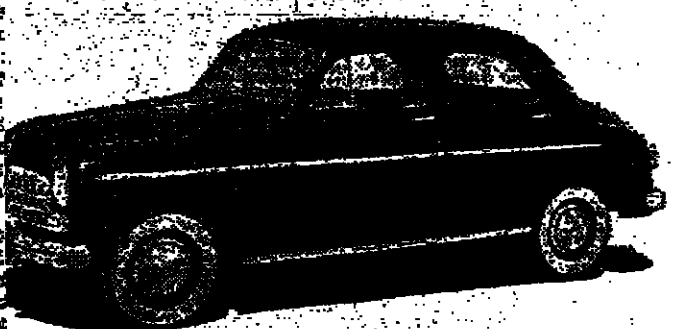
1934 2516 cc, 1435 kg



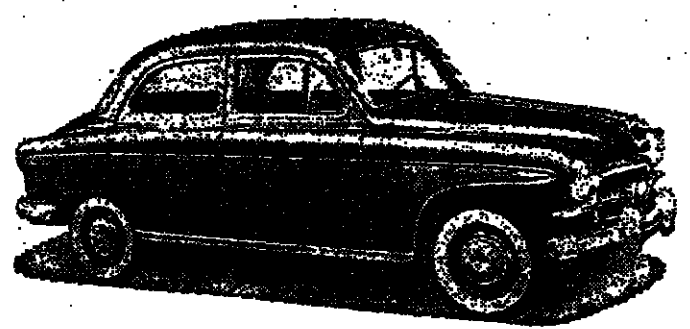
1937 1089 cc, 1300 kg



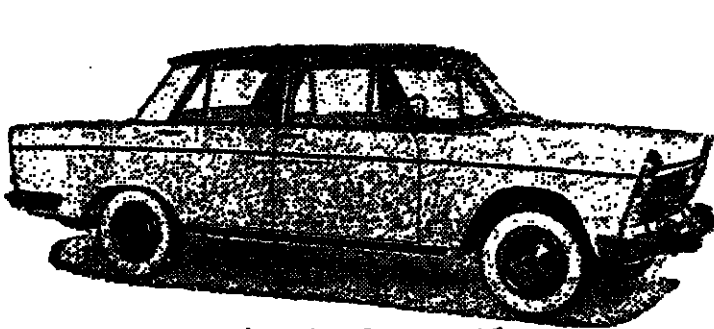
1938 2852 cc, 1855 kg



1952 1901 cc, 1200 kg



1956 1901 cc, 1240 kg



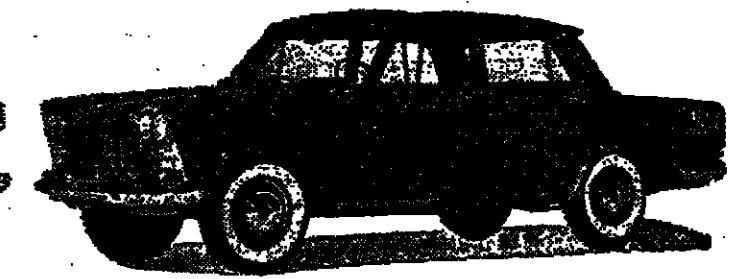
1959 1795 cc, 1230 kg



1959 2054 cc, 1300 kg



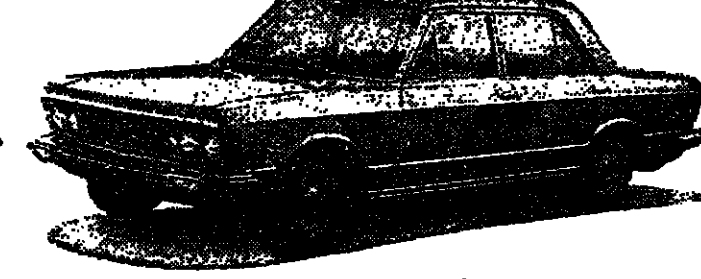
1961 2279 cc, 1320 kg



1963 2279 cc, 1285 kg



1967 1608 cc, 1000 kg



1969 2866 cc, 1510 kg

## Fiat. World famous for small cars?

Over the years, we've built a worldwide reputation for making practical, intelligent, small cars.

Unfortunately, this has caused many people to forget our even older reputation for making big, powerful, luxurious, grand touring cars.

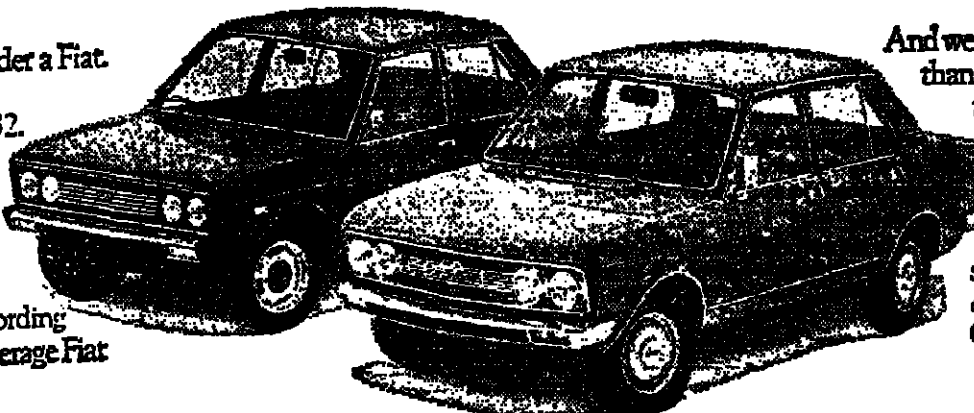
As you can see, over the last 70 years we've made more than a few.

What does this prove? That if you're looking for a small car, you should consider a Fiat. But if you're looking for a bigger, more

comfortable car, you should also consider a Fiat.

Two of our larger Fiats well worth considering are the Fiat 131 and Fiat 132.

The biggest difference in these cars isn't simply that they're bigger. The fact is, the 131 and 132 were built to last longer than not only small cars, but other cars in general. (This is no small feat when you consider that, according to a Swedish government study, the average Fiat will last 11.9 years.)



And we didn't just make the 131 and 132 stronger than other cars. In many ways we made them safer. Although this may seem hard to believe, the 131 is 30% stronger in torsional rigidity than the old Fiat 124.

But for as different as these Fiats are from our smaller ones, in one way they're the same: they drive like Fiats. Which means they drive like no other cars in the world. Of any size.

**FIAT**



# New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sale

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	Sales in 100's High Low Last Ch'ge				Net
Sheldahl Co	47	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+ 1/2
Shipper-Disc	26	36	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/2
			17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/2
			17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/2

## American Exchange Options

**September 29, 1976**

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## Oakland, Washington Were Unbeaten

## Patriots Outclass Raiders, 48-17, Bears Top Redskins, Bills Triumph

FOXBORO, Mass., Oct. 3 (UPI).—Steve Grogan rifled three touchdowns and ran for 100 yards today to power the New England Patriots to a 48-17 rout of the Oakland Raiders.

After an opening loss to Baltimore, the Patriots have beaten Miami, Pittsburgh and Oakland in successive weeks. Grogan threw four touchdowns and ran for 100 yards today to power the Patriots to a 48-17 rout of the Raiders.

The Raiders scored on a 14-yard pass from Ken Stabler to Fred Biletnikoff and a 44-yard field goal by Fred Steinhilber.

Oakland, now 3-1, added a fourth-period score on reserve quarterback Mike Rae's one-yard drive. New England, in tying its victory total of last season's 3-1 team, set a club record of 396 yards rushing, 15 yards better than the team picked up against Oakland in an Oct. 30, 1966, victory. Cunningham gained 101

yards in 21 carries and added 94 yards on five pass receptions.

Bears 35, Redskins 7

At Chicago, Bob Avellini ran for one touchdown and passed for another and Walter Payton ran for 104 yards and a touchdown to lead Chicago to a 35-7 upset victory over Washington.

The Bears' defense, ranked second best in the National Football League going into the game, deserved equal credit with the offense. The defense sacked the Redskins' two quarterbacks, Bill Kilmer and Joe Theismann, six times for 44 yards to bring their total sacks for four games to a league-leading 23.

The Bears also forced Kilmer out of the game after the first half, sacking him three times, and intercepted three of Theismann's 15 passes as well as sacking him three times for 15 yards.

A 47-yard pass interference penalty gave the Redskins possession on the Bears' one and Theismann passed to Jerry Smith for the touchdown with one second left, thereby denying the Bears their first shutout in 55 games and avoiding the first Redskins shutout since 1971.

Eagles 14, Falcons 13

At Atlanta, Mike Boryla threw two second-half touchdowns, the second with only 4:21 left in the game, to give underdog Philadelphia a come-from-behind 14-13 victory over Atlanta.

The Eagles were unable to get into Atlanta territory in the first half when the Falcons built a 13-0 lead on a touchdown pass by Steve Bartkowski and two field goals by Nick Buoniccontini in the second period. Mike-Mayer tried a 43-yard field goal with six seconds left, but the kick was blocked.

Bengals 45, Browns 24

At Cleveland, Kent Anderson threw four touchdowns passes to lead Cincinnati to a 45-24 victory over Cleveland.

The Bengals, now 3-1, held at least a 10-0 lead in the first half while the Browns fell to 1-3 despite a brave comeback from a three-touchdown deficit.

Anderson hit Leroy Elliott with a 19-yard pass to climax an 81-yard drive from the opening kickoff and added a 44-yarder to Isaac Curtis later in the first period. He hit Curtis again in the second period from seven yards out, then threw a 30-yarder to Elliott in the fourth quarter to ice the victory after Cleveland's Brian Sipe brought the Browns within a touchdown with two touchdowns passes of his own.

Bills 50, Chiefs 17

At Orchard Park, N.Y., Joe Ferguson threw three first-half touchdowns passes to Bob Chandler and O.J. Simpson ran for 130 yards and scored two touchdowns in his best game of the season as Buffalo trounced Kansas City, 50-17.

Ferguson completed 14 of 24 passes for 180 yards as the Bills eased their season mark at 2-2. The loss was the Chiefs' fourth in four starts.

Jeff Kinney, cut by the Chiefs and picked up by Buffalo earlier this season, ran for 114 yards and scored one touchdown.

Packers 24, Lions 14

At Green Bay, Steve Odom caught a 40-yard scoring pass and set up two touchdowns with long runs to lead Green Bay over Detroit, 24-14, for their first victory in four games.

Odom, a 5-foot-8 wide receiver, set up Green Bay's first touchdown when he returned the opening kickoff 55 yards to the Detroit 10-1. His 17-yard run to the two on a reverse set up the Packers' go-ahead touchdown in the fourth quarter, and moments later, he scored on an option pass from Willard Harrell's fourth scoring pass from the Packers' halfback slot in two years.

Harrell, whose 55-yard run had set up Chester Marcol's 35-yard field goal in the first quarter, rushed for 110 yards.

Quarterback Greg Landry, sacked him eight times for 61 yards in losses. Lions quarterbacks have now been dropped 26 times in four games.

Cardinals 27, Giants 21

At St. Louis, Steve Jones scored on a three-yard pass and a three-yard run to lead the Cardinals to a 27-21 victory over New York. The victory was insured when Craig Morton's pass to Walker Gillette in the end zone was deflected as time ran out.

New York had led within 20-14 with about five minutes left in the third quarter on a one-yard TD run by Larry Csonka. However, the Cardinals put together their final scoring drive with about five minutes left.

Colts 42, Buccaneers 17

At Baltimore, Bert Jones threw two touchdowns passes and Roosevelt Leaks scored twice on one-yard plunges as Baltimore took advantage of a breather in its rough schedule to beat Tampa Bay, 42-17.

Jones, who completed 15 of 24 passes for 186 yards before sitting out most of the second half, found his favorite long range target, Roger Carter, with a 45-yard bomb 17 seconds before halftime to give the Colts a 24-0 lead. His other TD pass came just after halftime, a 24-yard swing to halfback Lyle Mitchell.

Oilers 31, Saints 26

At New Orleans, Houston scored three touchdowns in a four-minute span, including a 96-yard fumble return by G.L. Whitington, to defeat New Orleans, 31-26. The Oilers 3-1, broke open a 10-9 game in the third quarter when quarterback Dan Pastorini threw nine yards for a score. Ronnie Coleman ran 22 yards for a touchdown and Whitington added his fumble return.



Jockey Freddie Head after hitting the turf when Arc winner Ivanjica was scared by photographer on course.

## Ivanjica Wins Arc de Triomphe, Throws Jockey

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Oct. 3 (UPI).—The course was soft, and that was good for the filly Ivanjica during the race, and even better for her jockey after the race, the only moment today that was scary for the winning duo.

Ivanjica dug her delicate legs into the Longchamp grass track to win the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe by two lengths, with Crow second and Youth third. The result was not a big surprise. The unexpected only came after the rich race, when a press photographer raced onto the track for a picture of the brown filly.

She was surprised to see someone in front of her, reared and jockey Freddie Head went tumbling out of the saddle. "And that was the only time that I was nervous," said Freddie Head, who relieved the pain by rubbing his head. He said that he always looks at the Arc as if it were just another race, with no reason for a case of nerves or the jitters.

The Arc is not just another race. It is Europe's showpiece for the fastest and sturdiest thoroughbreds. It is run over 2,400 meters (a mile and a half) on a demanding course that winds upward and then downward into a sharp turn. And then comes the long stretch run to the first-place purse of 1,300,000 francs (\$240,000) of the total money of more than 2 million francs. And that often is followed by expensive syndicates for the winner.

Besides being a personal success for the Head family, the result was sweet revenge for last year when Ivanjica, 7 to 1 in this year's wagering, went off as a favorite and failed. Alec Head's excuse for last year was

that Freddie rode with a broken hand. Freddie had both hands in shape today and gave to horse a perfect come-from-behind ride on a course where not many horses close from far back to win. He settled the filly in the middle of the pack for the early going which was led by Kasteel and then Paveuse. After the turn into the stretch, Piggott made his move on Bruni but his mount flattened out with about 200 meters to go to the finish.

Freddie Head tried to steer Ivanjica by tiding horses on the rail, but luckily he changed his line, said his father, because "the rail suddenly closed up." Ivanjica caught Crow, ridden by Yves Saint Martin, and the rest was easy.

The change in line meant the third victory in the Arc for father and son, though it was the first time the pair teamed to win this race. The triumphant pair now will take their filly, sired by Sir Ivor, who finished second in the 1968 Arc, back to her birthplace in the United States, where she was purchased in the Kentucky sales as a yearling for \$180,000, \$80,000 less than she earned today. She will go in the Washington, D.C., International at Laurel race track.

Intermission Wins

NEWMARKET, England, Oct. 3 (AP).—Intermission won the Irish Sweepstakes Cambridgehire yesterday in a photo finish ahead of The Hertford.

Intermission, owned by John Hay Whitney and ridden by

Greville Skerrett, carried odds of 14 to 1. The Hertford was 25 to 1 and third place Ffuenen 16 to 1. Jumping Hill started favorite at 8 to 1, with Welsh Flame 9 to 1.

Forego Wins Marlboro

BELMONT, N.Y., Oct. 3.—When Forego won the Woodward handicap two weeks ago under 125 pounds, even his staunchest fans wondered what the two-time horse of the year could do for an encore.

He showed them yesterday at Belmont Park, taking the \$300,000 Marlboro Cup under 137 pounds with an incredible finish that brought a rare burst of adulation from his jockey, Willie Shoemaker.

"This has to be the best horse I've ever ridden," said Shoemaker, whose mounts have won more than 7,000 races and earned more than \$40 million in purses. "It was one of the greatest races I've ever been in."

The early view was disappointing for the "Shoe," who thought with less than half a mile to go that his 11-10 favorite would not be in the money. But Forego, straining like a Russian weight-lifter, went past five rivals in the last eighth of a mile and stuck his head in front of Honest Pleasure in the last couple of strides. Father Hogan finished third in the 1-1/4 mile race, a length back of Honest Pleasure.

He had spotted his rivals from 18 to 28 pounds on the muddy trade.

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## As A's Lose One Too Many Royals Rewarded After Final Delay

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3 (AP).—The Kansas City Royals won the American League West Division title Friday night, despite losing the 4-3 decision to the Minnesota Twins.

The title came several weeks later, after the California Angels defeated the Oakland A's, 4-0, in 12 innings at Oakland.

The Royals needed either a victory over the Twins or a loss by the A's to clinch the championship. It is their first division title.

Steve Braun drove home Mike Cubbage with a one-out single in the ninth to give the Twins their victory.

Minnesota reliever Bill Campbell, winning his 17th game in 22 decisions, retired the first two Kansas City batters in the ninth.

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Cookie Rojas then singled to left, but pinch-runner Willie Wilson was gunned down trying to steal second.

Batting Race Tight

The AL batting race tightened as Kansas City's Hal McRae, the league leader, slipped to .330, with a none-for-four showing.

The Royals' George Brett had his 38th three-hit game of the season to rise to .330 while Minnesota's Rod Carew had two hits in four tries to raise his mark to .327.

Minnesota's Lyman Bostock, batting .325, left the game with torn ligaments in his thumb after he attempted a diving catch of Tom Postquette's RBI triple in the fifth. Twins officials said he would return to Minneapolis for surgery.

The A's saw their narrow hopes for the division title vanish when the Angels' Rusty Torres' homer broke up a scoreless duel between Oakland's Vida Beane and California's Frank Tanana. The Angels added an insurance run in the 12th on a double by Mike Miley and a single by Terry Humphrey.

In other American League games Friday Boston defeated Baltimore 7-4. Texas outlasted the Chicago White Sox, 11-8, and Detroit beat Milwaukee, 5-0.

In the National League, the Chicago Cubs downed Montreal, 3-1. Philadelphia edged the New York Mets, 2-1. Cincinnati defeated Atlanta, 5-2, and Houston nipped San Francisco, 5-4.

Saturday, Carew blasted three hits and drove in a run to keep his chances alive in the batting race as the Twins gained a 3-2 victory over the Royals, who rested most of their regulars.

Nieko Misses No Hitter

In the National League, Atlanta's Phil Niekro, a 37-year-old knuckleball ace, pitched 8 1/3 innings of no-hit ball before Cesar Geronimo doubled in the ninth and finished with a one-hitter as the Braves beat the Cincinnati Reds, 3-0.

Niekro, 17-11, struck out nine—including five in a row in the early going—and walked five. The only hit came with one out in the ninth when Geronimo stroked a line drive to left that carried just beyond the outstretched glove of diving third baseman Jerry Roysa-

Elsewhere, the Houston Astros whipped the San Francisco Giants 10-1, as J.R. Richard won his 20th game against 15 losses. The Pittsburgh Pirates blanked the St. Louis Cardinals, 9-0, the Chicago Cubs beat the Montreal Expos, 3-1, and the San Diego Padres defeated the Los Angeles Dodgers, 4-1.

In the American League, the Boston Red Sox trimmed the Baltimore Orioles, 1-0. The Detroit Tigers defeated the Milwaukee Brewers, 4-1. The New York Yankees took a doubleheader from the Cleveland Indians, 6-5 and 4-3, and the Oakland A's nipped the California Angels 9-5 in 14 innings.

Friday's Results

Chicago 2, Montreal 1. St. Louis at Pittsburgh, rain. Cincinnati 5, Atlanta 2. Philadelphia 2, New York 1. Houston 5, San Francisco 4. Los Angeles 6, San Diego 1.

Saturday's Results

Philadelphia 7, New York 4. Chicago 2, Montreal 1. Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 0. St. Louis at Pittsburgh, 2. St. Louis at Los Angeles, 2. St. Louis at Philadelphia, 2.

Sunday's Games

Baltimore at Boston. Cleveland at New York. 2. Detroit at Milwaukee. Minnesota at Kansas City. California at Oakland. Chicago at Texas.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore 000 001 100-4 8 0 Boston 101 100 000-2 7 0 Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0 Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0 Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0 Minnesota 000 000 000-0 0 0 New York 000 000 000-0 0 0 Oakland 000 000 000-0 0 0 St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0 Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0 Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0 Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0 Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0 Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0 New York 000 000 000-0 0 0 Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0 Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0 St. Louis 000 000 000-0 0 0 San Diego 000 000 000-0 0 0 San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0

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